

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## HANNA ON "CRAFT"

AN INTERVIEW TAPPED FROM THE REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRAT CAMP.

Labor Pronounced "Greedy of Graft" Because Unwilling to Yield Larger Profits to Fleece—To Be Dieted Into Submission by Shut-Downs and Soup-Houses.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna in conversation about two weeks ago at his home in Cleveland, with a representative of one of the most prominent corporation law firms in this city, said:

"Labor is going to suffer this winter for its unjust demands on capital's millions that would be spent in the erection of buildings, bridges and in railroad construction, contracts for which have been cancelled because the capitalists could not pay the wages sought for and make any profits."

"I shiver when I think of what the laboring classes are to suffer from before this winter is over. Soup houses will in my opinion be erected in every large city in the country, and all because labor has foolishly tried to prevent a just share of its product reverting to the employers."

"Why, only a few days ago Marshall Field told me that he had given up the idea of erecting a big office building in the city of Chicago on account of the higher cost of labor and building materials."

"This is no obsolete case, but quite prevalent during the last three or four months, and is not confined to any one section of the country."

"I repeat the workmen of the country are going to have a hard road to hoe during the next six months—and all due to what I might term their 'greed of graft.'"

### CLEVELAND BUSY.

Propagating the Doctrines of Class-Conscious Socialism.

Cleveland, Oct. 25.—Cleveland Socialists are busy. We are not resting on our oars by any means. Last Sunday afternoon at about 3 o'clock, at the corner of Ontario and Champlain streets, Comrade Frank Wilke, of Milwaukee, Wis., held forth. He spoke from the regular S. L. P. platform, with its banner, upon which was pictured the "Arm and Hammer," unfurled to the breeze. Quite a large crowd gathered and much S. L. P. literature was sold.

Wilke had not been speaking long when a religious freak, who had a "permit" from the city government, got up on a soap box in the immediate vicinity and tried to draw the crowd away from Comrade Wilke, but in this he miserably failed. He was chastened to see that Wilke had the larger crowd, while he had to content himself with a baker's dozen for auditors.

Comrade Wilke among other things told of a railroad employee who broke his arm because the company had failed to comply with the law which required automatic couplings. He sued the company, and it was carried from court to court until it reached the United States Supreme Court, the court of final resort. Here Chief Justice (1) Fuller decided that the victim of the railroad company's anarchy (or defiance of law) had no case, for he had no business to go to work for the company when he discovered that they had neglected to provide automatic couplings. So, you see, according to Chief Justice Fuller, he had no rights except the right to starve—in case he refused to work for the railroad company. Such is capitalist law and capitalist justice.

"Let us have a little labor law and labor justice for a change," said Comrade Wilke.

Wilke gave a straight Socialist lecture, in the course of which he gave a description of the horrors of the Bull Pen. Quite a few copies of the "Bull Pen" were sold as a result of his talk.

Comrade Kircher followed Wilke, and among other things he said that some persons had asked him that, if he were obliged to choose between the Democratic and Republican tickets in Ohio, which would he prefer. He stated that he told them that if he were traveling along the highway, and two men approached him for the purpose of robbery, and one of them was a great, ugly brute and the other one a meek, smiling fellow, with a Bible under his arm, and then some one should ask him which he would prefer to have rob him, he should certainly say neither. And so, with politics, he did not wish to be robbed of three-fourths of the product of his labor by either Uncle Tom, the smiling statesman, or Uncle Mark, the brutal one. Comrade Kircher held the crowd well. He gave way to Comrade John D. Goerke, our candidate for Governor. Comrade Goerke gave a fine discourse on the cause and cure for panics.

At the same time that these speeches were being made, Comrades Paul Dinger and Frank Wilke talked Socialism to the crowds about the Public Square. The weather was cold, and the audience, for

## LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

From Thomas F. Brennan, S. L. P., Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 19.—To the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts:

It is no idle boast to state that I keenly appreciate the honor of choosing me as your standard bearer in this coming election. I wish to express my gratitude for the same.

While I am not likely to receive the support of the majority of wage earners on election day, owing to the lack of proper training on class lines, I, as a Socialist and wage worker, realize the necessity of furnishing to the thinking portion of the working class the means to express their discontent with existing conditions.

As a wage worker I am fully aware of the numberless injustices our class is enduring, degradation and starvation being the lot of the only useful class in society, while on the other hand the capitalist class, a useless, parasite class, wallows in luxuries created by the brain and brawn of the working class.

As a Socialist I am aware of the fact that economic inequalities will exist so long as warring classes will exist. Each class strives to maintain its power and protect its interests, strives to attain the control of the government. The working class must do likewise. In order that any permanent improvement may accrue to them, the wage workers must first capture the powers of government.

I, therefore, pledge myself to work unceasingly for the advancement of the cause of the Socialist Labor Party, which is the cause of the working class of the world.

Comrades of the Bay State! Spread the light of Socialism whenever and wherever possible; let no proletarian despair; agitate and educate the working class to their interest; expose the labor fakir, politician, sentimental freaks, religious cranks and crooks, and help to bring about the Socialist Republic where economic classes will no longer exist and true civilization will be a reality.

Thos. F. Brennan.

### PENNSYLVANIA'S TICKET.

Socialist Labor Party Nominees and How They Are to Be Voted.

Pittsburg, Oct. 22.—The Socialist Labor Party has placed this ticket in the field for the elections to be held November 3, 1903.

Members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party are called upon to write the names of the candidates given below in the blank column of the ballot on Election Day.

State Ticket.  
Auditor General,  
L. K. CHRISTOFF.

State Treasurer,  
A. A. GRANT.

Judges of the Superior Court,  
E. R. MARKLEY.

J. F. COLBURN.

Allegheny County Ticket.

Sheriff,  
S. R. RAGER.

Prothonotary,  
P. C. TESSON.

District Attorney,  
G. A. BROWN.

Jury Commissioner,  
A. CLEVER.

Director of the Poor,  
WM. I. MARSHALL.

Notwithstanding the S. L. P.'s vote greatly increased at the last election, the laws of the State prevent the party from appearing in this campaign on the official ballot under its own name. This compels us to adopt the above method for registering our vote for Socialism. Although hampered thereby we shall not flinch in our duty.

Respectfully submitted for the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Pennsylvania.

P. C. Tesson, Secretary.

4920 Harrison street, Pittsburg.

### NEW JERSEY SECTIONS, ATTENTION!

Notice to the several Sections S. L. P. in New Jersey: You are hereby notified to nominate candidates for delegates to the S. T. & L. A., as there are two vacancies.

Nominations must be made by Nov. 1, and sent to George P. Herrschaft, Secretary, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City, N. J.

the most part were overcoats. In spite of the weather, the crowds stayed and listened to the speakers from 3 to 7 p. m. About fifty Weekly People were sold.

To the Socialist of the United States we send the greeting: "Get out and hustle. Go thou and do likewise."

## BOUDIN-POLLOCK INJUNCTION

Legal Document Showing "Socialist," alias Social Democratic Complicity In The Action Brought Against The Ladies' Waist Makers' Union.

About eight weeks ago a strike occurred in the establishment of H. A. Rothman, maker of ladies' waists, 124 and 126 Wooster street, New York City. As usual in a strike, the Ladies' Waist Makers were enjoined. But, what is not usual in such cases, they were not enjoined with the aid of out-and-out capitalist lawyers, but with the aid of Social Democratic lawyers—members of an alleged working-class party. Two Social Democrats, A. L. Boudjianoff, alias Boudin, and Simon O. Pollock, the former of whom is this year again on the Social Democratic ticket, law partners at 320 Broadway, and Paul M. Abrahams, a law associate, aided Rothman to obtain the injunction.

There is much secrecy surrounding the affair, for obvious reasons. But the strike is believed to have been due to a violation of contract. It is customary for employers in the clothing line, when making agreements with their employees, to give a promissory note to bind the contract. This note is negotiated in the event of a failure to live up to the terms of the contract. Strikes also occur. It is believed that in this case the Ladies' Waist Makers struck to enforce the contract, and sought at the same time to negotiate the note.

This will explain the reference to the promissory note in the following legal paper, showing the Social Democratic connection with the injunction proceedings preventing the strikers from gaining their demands:

### SUPREME COURT.

Harris A. Rothman,  
Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Jacob Isaacs (the name  
Jacob Isaacs being fictitious, etc., plaintiff  
intending to designate the  
President of the Ladies'  
Waist Makers' Union)  
and Jacobs and Levine,  
Defendants.

Paul M. Abrahams,  
Plaintiff's Attorney.  
I approve of the within Bond, both as to manner and form and as to the sufficiency of the sureties therein named.  
Bond approved.

James A. Blanchard,  
Justice Supreme Court, State of New York.

Code of Civil Procedure, Paragraph 620.  
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT,  
NEW YORK COUNTY.

Harris A. Rothman,  
Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Jacob Isaacs (the name  
Jacob Isaacs being fictitious, etc., plaintiff  
intending to designate the  
President of the Ladies'  
Waist Makers' Union)  
and Jacobs and Levine,  
Defendants.

The above named plaintiff, having applied to one of the Justices of this Court for an Injunction in the above entitled action, restraining the defendants, and each of them, from in any manner transferring or negotiating or suing on a certain promissory note made by the plaintiff herein, and procured through duress and fraud, as therein mentioned.

Now, therefore, We, T. M. Nordlinger of No. 1476 Lexington avenue, in the City of New York, and Joseph Abramson of No. 201 Green street, in the City of New York, do hereby, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, jointly and severally undertake that the

said plaintiff will pay to the defendants and parties so enjoined such damages, not exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, as they may sustain by reason of said Injunction, if the Court finally decides that the said plaintiff was not entitled thereto; such damages to be ascertained by reference or otherwise as the Court shall direct.

Dated New York, September, 1903.  
T. M. Nordlinger.  
J. Abramson.

City and County of New York ss.

T. M. Nordlinger, one of the subscribers and sureties above named, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of and a householder within the State of New York, and is worth the sum of one thousand dollars over all the debts and liabilities which he owes or has incurred, and exclusive of property exempt by law from levy and sale under an execution.

T. M. Nordlinger.  
Sworn to before me, this 10th day of September, 1903. Louis B. Boudin,  
Notary Public, New York County.

City and County of New York ss.

Joseph Abramson, one of the subscribers and sureties above named, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of and a householder within the State of New York, and is worth the sum of one thousand dollars over all the debts and liabilities which he owes or has incurred, and exclusive of property exempt by law from levy and sale under an execution.

J. Abramson.  
Sworn to before me, this 10th day of September, 1903. Louis B. Boudin,  
Notary Public, New York County.

City and County of New York ss.

I Certify, That on this 10th day of September, 1903, before me personally appeared the above named T. M. Nordlinger and Jos. Abramson, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the above undertaking, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Louis B. Boudin,  
Notary Public, New York County.

## WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Brought Up-to-Date

One often hears the question, "What is the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist or Social Democratic Party?"

The frequency with which the question occurs is a crack compliment to the astuteness of the men who attend to the political end of the interests of the class that fleeces the workingmen, women and children in the factories, shops, mines and yards of the land.

In 1890 the Socialist Labor Party set up its standard in the State of New York. It did so because by that time it had become clear to a sufficient number of citizens that the Republican and the Democratic parties were the political right and left arms of the labor-fleeing capitalist class. Whether the government was Democratic or Republican, its presidents, governors, legislatures, judiciaries, down to mayors and aldermen, uniformly threw the weight of their offices on the scale of the idle capitalist class, and against the scale of the working class. The "rifle diet," administered through the army, the militia, the policeman's clubs and the judges' "Gatling guns on paper," at the order of Democratic and Republican officials, dyed the country red with the blood of the workers, and threw suffering into their homes.

The Socialist Labor Party perceived this fact; it also perceived the fact that, with slight reliefs now and then, the tendency was to aggravate the evil—the annual earnings of the workers declined and had to decline; finally, the Socialist Labor Party also perceived and stated the cause of the evil. It pointed out that the private ownership of the land, needed to work on, and of the machinery, needed to work with, enabled the holders of these to live in idle luxury, and compelled the workers to yield to the capitalist the wealth they needed to live in idleness, while the workers themselves had to starve on a pittance. Grounded upon these facts, the Socialist Labor Party called upon the working class and all other decent citizens to join it at the ballot box so as to overthrow the capitalist system by overthrowing the capitalist politicians, and to set up the Socialist Republic by the election of men

pledged to overthrow the wage system of slavery.

This stand was taken in the State of New York first, in the campaign of 1890. The Socialist Labor Party spread steadily from State to State. The party's vote increased everywhere. It increased notably in this State. So marked was the current in its favor that since 1897 the election of the S. L. P. candidate from the Sixteenth Assembly District in New York county grew into more than a threatening possibility. In that year the Socialist Labor Party candidate came out second best in the Sixteenth Assembly District. The capitalist politicians no longer sneered at the Socialist Labor Party; they saw that it meant business. They then put their heads together to smash it. They understood that the smashing had to be done in the State of New York, and that it had to be begun in the Sixteenth Assembly District of New York City.

The coming event cast its shadow before it. During the campaign of 1898 several well known Democratic and Republican district leaders, late one night, gregarious in their talk in one "Humpty" Hannover's saloon in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and turning to some S. L. P. men, known to be working hard for the S. L. P. ticket, said:

"If your candidate for the Assembly in this district polls a bigger vote than he did last year, we will next year take up some Socialist with a large following, and gather enough signatures to enable him to run as an opposition to your candidate."

This conversation appeared in print in The People of January 22, 1899, with no Social Democratic party yet in sight. The Socialist Labor Party poll in the Sixteenth Assembly District of New York rose over 400 votes in that year (1898). The rising waters threatened to drown the rats of the capitalist politicians, and they hastened to work to save their necks. The very next year, during the campaign, stands sprang up on the corners of the streets in New York City, especially in the Sixteenth Assembly District, from which speakers, styling themselves Socialist, called upon the workingmen, "in the name of Social-

ism," not to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

They had not yet a ticket of their own to offer. Their original plan was to capture the S. L. P. organization by midnight assault, but they had come off with broken heads for their pains; it had become too late to gather signatures and they satisfied themselves that year with simply raising dust by howling. Their audiences were furnished by the Tammany heeled, together with that corrupt element known as the "labor fakir," that has since been seen making common cause with Hanna and Schwab of the Steel Trust, and that periodically masquerade as Socialists. The next year they appeared with a ticket in New York and other States, and their name was "Social Democratic Party."

Kentucky stallions are not foaled by coyotes. Neither can Socialism be the offspring of political corruption. The conduct of the Social Democracy has been at all points in keeping with the purpose for which it was created, and, of course, with the element that brought it forth and dominates it, and, consequently, in sharp contrast with the Socialist Labor Party.

On July 10, 1899, a set of men, called together by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the private corporation that owns the "Worker," of that day, met on the Bowery. Without any warrant of right, they styled themselves the General Committee of Section New York; proceeded to "depose" all the officers of the Socialist Labor Party,—national, State and local—; and decreed into their own hands the Party property,—the Party's name, emblem, and English organ, THE PEOPLE.

This little mob then armed itself with clubs, and sought to invade the Party's premises, and take possession. They were expected, and were kicked down and out.

They then proceeded to invoke the aid of the capitalist courts to carry out their plan of taking possession. By an uninterrupted series of final victories in court, the Socialist Labor Party repelled the assaults, and maintained its rights. Its name, its emblem and its press remained in its hands.

(Continued on page 2)

## PATRIOTISM

Does It Prevent American Workingmen From Becoming Socialists?

"The American workingmen will never be Socialists. They are too patriotic for that," so spoke an editor of a local paper here, while discussing the question with me the other day.

It is true, the workingman who is a Socialist is not a patriot in the sense the capitalist politicians understand it. Why should he be a patriot? The average workingman does not own a foot of ground in "his" country. The free institutions cease for him the moment he enters the factory gate. Most of his time is spent under the despotic rule of the capitalist.

Why should an intelligent workingman—a Socialist—bow in reverence to institutions that rob him of all he produces, except a pittance that he receives in the form of wages? Why should the Socialist respect institutions wherein the idle parasite—the capitalist—alone has freedom? Yet the Socialist is a patriot; but not the kind of a patriot that hates and despises every other race or nation but his own. It is to the interest of the capitalist class to foster that kind of patriotism that sets one nation against another.

The capitalist politicians will raise the cry of "America for Americans," and, at the same time, send his agents abroad to lure the workmen of Europe to this country, though he points to them as a menace to "our free institutions," yet the capitalist is only too glad to employ them, because they work cheaper and will not readily resist capitalist exploitation.

Capitalist patriotism is a sham and a hypocrisy, a means to divide the workmen, to set them one against another, and while the workers are fighting between themselves the capitalist can pluck them more easily.

The Socialist knows that capitalism is universal. Everywhere the workmen are victims of capitalism.

The Socialist of this country holds out his hand to the workers the world over and in fraternal greetings he repudiates the sham patriotism of the capitalist class.

The Socialist points to the rascality of the capitalist class of all countries, when, in the name of patriotism, the American capitalist reduces the wages of the American workingmen to overcome the competition of the "pauper labor of Europe," and the European capitalist, also in name of patriotism, reduces the wages of his workmen to meet the competition of America.

In both countries the workers are robbed in the name of patriotism for the benefit of the same capitalist class. The intelligent workingman, the Socialist, knows all this, and is not carried away by the cheap rhetoric of capitalist orators. What is more, the Socialist knows that the capitalist class is a criminal, a cowardly, class. The capitalist will preach patriotism to the working class, but, should the country be in danger, do these capitalists who accuse the Socialists of lack of patriotism, do they enlist and show their "loyalty to the flag?"

The following, taken from a capitalist paper, during the Spanish-American war, gives an insight into the real nature of capitalist patriotism:

### "COAL DEALERS AS TRAITORS TO THEIR LAND!"

"Philadelphians May Be Prosecuted for Selling Fuel to the Spanish Government."

(By Telegraph to the Evening Telegram.)

"Philadelphia, Friday.—A local paper says this morning:

"United States District Attorney James M. Beck and Chief McManus, of the Secret Service Bureau, are busily engaged in conducting an investigation which they believe will result in sending several prominent coal dealers in this section of the State to jail."

"The officials are in possession of valuable information regarding the sale of large quantities of coal to the Spanish Government by dealers in this city, and the District Attorney, it is said, is simply waiting for certain other developments before taking action. Chief McManus has made several important discoveries in connection with the searching investigation which was begun last Monday. He held what was reported to have been an important conference with Assistant District Attorney Kane."

"All the officials are reluctant. Assistant District Attorney Kane refused to make any statement, but admitted that a most rigid investigation is being conducted."

"The Secret Service officials learned that since the war has been in progress hundreds of tons of coal have been shipped by brokers in this locality to the Spanish agents."

When it will be remembered how the

## GREAT HAND-SHAKING

CAPITALIST POLITICIANS WORK AN OLD DODGE IN 'FRISCO.

Visit Factories Not to Solicit Votes—Oh, No!—But to Show Their Respect for Toiler—How They Do Love the Working Class (Before Election).

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 19.—The political dance in San Francisco is unusually lively this year and becomes more and more animated as the election approaches. For once the three big parties seem to be standing on their own platforms, neither endorsing or being endorsed; but, as the poet remarks, "things are not always what they seem."

Mass meetings are taking place in all parts of the city, and the candidates for mayor are said to address an almost incredible number of these assemblies every night; and, strange enough, each is received, at all times and places, by large and enthusiastic audiences of workmen.

The two labor (?) candidates, Schmitz of the U. L. P. and Lane of the Democratic party, content themselves with promising great things to "labor" and calling each other names in the good old-fashioned way. But Henry J. Crocker, the millionaire Republican standard-bearer, is not so commonplace. This "strenuous" candidate, who is said to greatly resemble Roosevelt, is uttering surprising sentiments. He wants it understood that he in no sense represents a class, and his speakers warn the U. L. P. that their "party of class" has in it "elements of discord." He knows he will receive the vote of the workmen of San Francisco, because he is devoted to the welfare of this great city, which is now "preparing to claim its share of the great wave of industrial prosperity which the Republican party has brought to the whole country."

The shops and factories are overrun with disinterested politicians, eager to clasp the hand of the free American workman. When Crocker went to visit the Union Iron Works he remarked that he did not go to solicit votes, but just to shake hands with the men. At this rate the laborers' hands are likely to be worn quite smooth with constant shaking.

This shaking process may be the reason so little "labor news" is to be had of late. A week or two ago a new "labor center," formed in this city and named "The Central Labor Council of San Francisco," was refused a charter by the A. F. of L. This must have been a great shock to the unions here, as they have not more than six or eight "centers" at present, counting, of course, the Kangaroos.

Quite a little crop of boycotts has lately sprung up along Market street, almost eclipsing that old land-mark, the "Owl Drug Store boycott." The sandwich man, bearing the legend "Unfair," has stood so long in front of the aforesaid drug store that he has become part of the fixtures of the establishment. It was at first reported that this boycott was the act of rival apothecaries, the Owl having cut down the price of medicines to the disadvantage of the trade. After a time the rumor grew that the sandwich man was employed by the proprietors of the store, to serve as a standing advertisement in place of bankrupt sales and green trading stamps. Another story goes that the boycott was really called by one of the "centers," but has been forgotten in the "central disturbances" that have taken place of late. However this may be, it looks now as if the sandwich man would die with his secret all untold, if indeed he knows anything to tell, which does not seem very probable.

workingmen, with true, though misplaced, patriotism in their hearts, were poisoned by the embalmed beef that was furnished to them while they were fighting for what they thought, and to this day think, their country, the "patriotism" of the capitalist may be fully realized.

This country is to-day in the hands of the capitalist class. The wealth and the free institutions accrue to the capitalist class. It is the object of the Socialist Labor Party to wrest this country from the usurpers and place it where it belongs—in the hands of the working class, as a collective body.

The patriotism of the Socialist Labor Party is that to the working class of whatever race, nation or creed, shall belong the result of their labor. The patriotism of the Socialist Labor Party goes beyond national boundaries. Much as we may love the country of our birth, we extend to the workers the world over our fraternal greeting. Not the jingoism and sham patriotism of "America for Americans" is the patriotism of the Socialist Labor Party, but the workers of the world against the capitalist exploiters of the world.

This patriotism appeals to ever more American workingmen, the local editor notwithstanding.

Chas. Zolot.

Peekskill, N. Y.



# WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

(Continued from page 1.)

Thus, twice roundly beaten on the very fields that the above-named little mob had chosen to fight on—the field of physical encounter on the night of July 10, and subsequently the capitalist courts—these "Volkzeitung" gentlemen felt cold and lonesome, and, together with their kin in other parts of the country, they rushed to conceal their smallness in the "Social Democratic," which has since adopted the name of the "Socialist" party.

The series of steps taken by the leaders of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party in setting up a party in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party, were taken to the tune of "Tyranny!" "Freedom!"

What was the "Tyranny!" that these gentlemen were fleeing from, and what the "Freedom" that they were fleeing to? The following record of their feats answers the thrilling question:

In 1900, the Social Democrat, John C. Smith, ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Democratic and the Social Democratic party tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In that same year, G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, since a member of the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, joined the deputy sheriffs of his city during the St. Louis street car strike.

In the same year the Social Democrats in the municipal government of Brooklyn, Mass., voted franchises to private corporations, free, gratis and for nothing.

In the spring of 1901, the Social Democrat, Morris Eichmann, ran for office in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Republican, the Democratic, the Citizens and the Social Democratic tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Andrew Holmes, a political jobholder, as street commissioner, by the grace of the Democratic party, ran for office on the Social Democratic ticket in Peekskill, N. Y.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Edward Straub, ran for office in Syracuse on the Social Democratic ticket, and simultaneously figured on the official Democratic primary ballot, and as a delegate to the Democratic ward convention.

In Peekskill, N. Y., Seth Tabor figures as a Social Democrat and is a political jobholder by the grace of the Republican party.

In San Francisco, Cal., two Social Democrats, Everett and King, applied to the Democratic mayor for political jobs in 1900, got them and kept them, with the approval of their Social Democratic organization.

In Troy, N. Y., John Foley, a notorious ward heeler for the Democratic ex-Senator Murphy, ran in 1901 on the Social Democratic ticket for president of Common Council, while openly declaring he would vote the Democratic ticket straight.

In 1901, a New York City Social Democrat, Albert F. Hoeltzer, appeared as vice-president on an official call for a "German Tammany Hall" meeting on the West Side, without even provoking the censure of his Social Democratic organization.

In Haverhill, Mass., James A. Carey, Social Democrat, alias "Socialist" party man, voted a \$15,000 appropriation for an armory, declares he would do it again and his conduct passes even unchallenged by his Social Democratic organization.

In New York City the "Volkzeitung," German organ of the Social Democracy, notoriously took money to advertise capitalist political candidates.

At the election held in Webster, Mass., on April 7, 1902, John E. Carly appeared as candidate for town clerk on the "Socialist" (Social Democratic) party official ticket and also on the regular Democratic party official ticket.

At the same election held in the same place, James Farrell appeared as the candidate for warden on the regular Democratic party official ticket and also on the Social Democratic or "Socialist" party official ticket.

At the election held in Webster, Mass., election, Martin V. B. Beck ran simultaneously on the official tickets of both the Social Democratic alias "Socialist" party, and of the regular Democratic party for assessor.

In Peekskill, N. Y., at the election held March 4, Seth Tabor ran on the Social Democratic ticket for village trustee, and was endorsed by the regular Democratic party, whose press did all it could to promote his election, and the endorsement was not repudiated by the Social Democratic party.

In Abington, Mass., at the election held March 3, 1902, Charles H. Bickford ran for park commissioner simultaneously on the official ballots of the regular Democratic and the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," parties.

In the same town and at the same election, Frank C. Bates appeared as the official candidate on the official ballots of the Citizens and of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party.

At the elections of 1902, E. J. Livermeil was a Democratic and a "Socialist" party candidate in the Fourth San Francisco Congressional District.

At the elections in November, 1902, in New Britain, Ct., Geo. W. Klett ran for Judge of Probate on the Republican and the so-called Socialist ticket.

In Mesa County, Colorado, C. P. McGary, Democratic alderman of Second

Ward, Grand Junction, ran for Senate on the so-called Socialist ticket.

On November 23, the Marion, Ind., local of the so-called Socialist party was reorganized by the State Committee with one John W. Kelly, who, elected to the City Council on the "Socialist" ticket, voted franchises to private corporations.

He "had broken no rules" was the argument for Kelly. This Kelly is a capitalist. He is a stockholder in the Marion Heat & Light Company of labor fleecers.

In Belleville, Ill., John Wachter, organizer of the so-called Socialist party, is a worker for the Democratic party.

At the November, 1902, election in Harris County, Texas, E. H. Vasner ran for county judge on the "Socialist" ticket, and simultaneously on the Republican, Independent Democratic and Populist tickets.

At the spring election of 1903 in Schuylkill County, Pa., the so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, fused with the Republican party in the Kline township, and with the Democratic party in Rahn township.

In April, 1903, W. J. Johnson, candidate for alderman on the Bogus Socialist ticket in Chicago, received the endorsement of the Municipal Voters' League, a capitalist organization, and appeared among the list of the League's "approved" candidates published in the Chicago Record-Herald, Tribune and Daily News.

At Hartford, Conn., in the municipal election in April, 1903, among the candidates of the so-called Socialist party no less than four—Martin J. Riga, John Rubenbauer, August Hartsman and Albert L. Miller, for Councilmen in the Seventh, First, Fifth and Ninth wards, respectively—are enrolled on the caucus list of the Republican party; and not less than five of its candidates—John J. Fitzgibbons, Henry F. Bamman, Joseph R. Branigan, Alfred T. Tivey and John R. Riley, for Councilmen in the First, Third and Fifth wards, for Aldermen in the Seventh ward, and for High School Commissioner, respectively—are simultaneously enrolled on the caucus list of the Democratic party.

In 1902, at the New Orleans convention of A. F. of L., the so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic delegates, voted for the re-election of Gompers (official report, page 199), despite the man's uniform hostility to socialism and his endorsement of capitalist politicians, and despite his slanders against Socialism and Marx at the convention itself; and they initiated and supported bills to raise his salary (official report, page 110). One of them, Max Hayes, received the immediate reward for his corruption by being elected to the junketing trip of "Fraternal Delegate" to England at the expense of the hard worked members.

In February of this year, under the lash of the exposures by the Socialist Labor Party of the corrupt alliances made by the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party with the Republican and Democratic politicians, the National Committee of that so-called Socialist party adopted at St. Louis an anti-fusion resolution. The resolution hindered their schemes. Two months later they repealed it with a vote of 17 to 5. Fusion was restored, and the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party has since returned to its corrupt practices with renewed vigor, as follows:

This year, 1903, C. K. Hershey, a member of the Mansfield, O., so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, is a candidate for Representative on the Democratic party ticket, with the knowledge and approval of his so-called Socialist organization, which refused to expel him for accepting the nomination of a capitalist party.

This year, 1903, at Waltham, Mass., the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, nominated a politician John F. Williams, for Representative Williams, according to the Waltham "Evening News" of Sept. 24, 1903, "is popular with all classes and is widely known for his interest in the military, being lieutenant of Company F."

This year, 1903, in New York City the Social Democrats, A. L. Bondjano, alias Boudin, and Simon O. Pollock, the former of whom is this year again on the Social Democratic ticket, aided, a lawyer and notary public, an employee Harris A. Rothman, maker of ladies' waists, to obtain an injunction against his employees, the Ladies' Waistmakers' Union.

This year, 1903, in Sheboygan, Wis., the Social Democratic Mayor, Charles A. Born, appointed a Republican, the proprietor of a scab paper, and two Democrats, to places that the working class should hold. He has also given away franchise privileges to corporations.

This year, 1903, in Yonkers, N. Y., "The Labor World," of which Dr. P. Bauberg, the Social Democratic candidate for coroner of Westchester County is a stockholder and assistant editor, of which J. S. Garrity and G. Lehner, both Social Democrats, are editor and manager respectively, contains advertisements of Judge Kellogg, Republican, an M. J. Walsh and J. J. Sloane, Democrat—just as the Social Democratic "Volkzeitung" did. The paper has nothing of Socialism or the Social Democratic party.

The press of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, is owned by private corporations. The party may expel a member from its own ranks, but

it has no power to expel a member from any of the corporations that own its press. The one thing—its press—that the party can place immediately in the hands of its members if it were truly democratic and Socialist, it allows to remain in private hands, like any other capitalist concern. Thus its press runs and absolutely bosses that party, not that party its press, which is run for business, the party's vote being used as a tender by which to make boodle from advertisements from capitalist concerns against whom workingmen are on strike, and incidentally from capitalist candidates for office also.

These are but a few of the undeniable facts in the official and unsavory record of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party on the political side. Its record on the industrial side of the Labor Movement cut an equally broad swath of treason to the working class.

There is no act of infamy committed by the Labor Lieutenants of the Hannas against the welfare of the working class but the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party either shuts its eyes to or applauds. Whether it is the furnishing of deputy marshals to the cigar manufacturers of Tampa, in order to lower the wages of the "Spanish workers;" or whether it is the helping of the employers of machinists to deceive these into believing that they have won a victory; or whether it is the bleeding of the workers for money under the false pretence of keeping up a strike, when the real reason is to support a lot of scamps as "pickets" and "strike committees" long after the strike is known to be hopelessly lost, as in the great cigarmakers' strike in New York City in 1900; or whether it is the base surrender of the miners' strike at the hour of victory by John Mitchell, or whether it was the action of the Fakir Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in furnishing jail birds and Canadian laborers to break the strike of the Knights of Labor cutters at Lynn, Mass.;—whatever the infamy may be that these Labor Lieutenants of the Hannas have in hand, the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party and its press stand by them, praise their conduct as a "noble waging of the class struggle," and spew its calumnies at the Socialist Labor Party for fearlessly opposing that scabby pack of Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class.

Is there any doubt what the "Tyranny!" is that the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party condemns in the Socialist Labor Party? Is there any doubt what the "Freedom!" is that that bogus Socialist concern is after?

Like a veritable criminal the Social Democratic party traveled over the country under a number of aliases. In some States it called itself "Socialist party." In Massachusetts its official designation was long "Democratic Social party" until it changed that into "Socialist" party. In Pennsylvania its style was "Public Ownership party." In New York it sails as "Social Democratic party." Of course, everywhere it pretends to be a Socialist party, and, aided by the Republican-Democratic capitalist press, it raises confusion everywhere. True enough, nowhere can its defamations of the Socialist Labor Party gain credence. But it is equally true that nowhere are the masses sufficiently posted to see through the fraud; the impression carried away by most people is the absurd one that "the Socialists are divided;" discouragement is thus created, and the masses that would otherwise be moving toward and centering within the Socialist Labor Party are scattered to the four winds;—and that was the purpose back of the launching of the Social Democratic party; the labor-fleeing class, together with its lackeys, the "Organized Scabbery," breathes freer.

The present condition of the public mind, created by this move of the Democratic-Republican politicians, proves their astuteness. But their astuteness can have play-room only so long as lack of sound information continues to mark the public mind. This fact points to the burning needs of the present. Sound information must be scattered so plentifully that none but the hopelessly stupid can be misled. Then none need ask: What is the difference between the socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party? Whoever has brains to think for himself will then be able to pick his own way out of the mias.

The Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party is a decoy duck of the capitalist parties. The Socialist Labor Party is the political organization that interposes and unsmilingly faces the foe of the working class. It alone is entitled to the support of a serious, honorable and intelligent man.

**THE CORREGAN APPEAL FUND.**  
V. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., \$ 5  
Geo. Anderson, Salinas, Cal., 5  
Section Cleveland, O., collection, 4  
Leon Laoste, New Orleans, La., 2  
Rto Ruckser, Cranford, N. J., 1.0  
1st A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., on list 1450, 1.0  
9th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., on list 1449, 7  
Legins & Louwett, Kalamazoo, Mich., 5  
Section Onondaga Co. (Syracuse), N. Y., on list 1420, 15.  
Total, 628.4  
Previously acknowledged, 141.6  
Grand total, \$166.4  
Henry Kuhn, Treas. Appeal Fund.

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## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NO. 5

Last week has been another record-breaking week in the getting of subscriptions for The Weekly People. Four hundred and sixteen were secured, as against four hundred the preceding week. The comrades all over the country are beginning to realize the great amount of good that can be done for the movement by having a large circulation for the party press, and how important it is that each one of them should take a hand in the work. Accordingly, more and more of them are falling into line every day to help the comparatively few who have always done the bulk of this work to run up the circulation of The Weekly People to that point where it will have such an influence, because of its sound teachings, that intelligent workingmen will have nothing else.

Comrade Friesema orders another \$50 worth of prepaid blanks for Section Detroit.

Section Detroit has taken \$100 worth of blanks so far, and is in the lead. Boston comes second, with \$75 worth.

Comrade Sullivan orders a block for Section Watervliet, N. Y., and hopes that they will get rid of them quickly so that they can order more.

Sections Salt Lake, Utah, and Somerville, Mass., each take one block. The 11th and 13th, 34th and 35th A. D.'s, in New York, and the 5th and 7th A. D.'s, of Brooklyn, take one block each.

Comrade Muhlberg, of San Pedro, Cal., and Comrade Kern, of New Orleans, La., also take a block each. Six blanks were sold at the Cooper Union meeting, making a total of \$101.50 worth sold for the week.

In addition to the prepaid blanks, we have prepared prepaid postal cards to be used for yearly subscriptions only. They will be sold in lots of ten for \$5. There has been considerable demand for postal cards, and, as they can be dropped in the letter box by any one buying them, they will be very convenient.

The following members and sympathizers have sent in five or more subscriptions during the week: For the Weekly—Jos. Hand, city, 11; 35th A. D., city, 13; 34th A. D., city, 9; C. Schmidt, New Haven, Conn., 9; H. Warlett, Schenectady, N. Y., 7; Chas. E. Hager, St. Louis, Mo., 12; Ben Hilbert Jr., Hamilton, O., 6; Philip Veal, Telluride, Colo., 6; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 7; G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn., 6; C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., 10; J. H. Ecklund, Cambridge, Minn., 6; P. Friesema Jr., Detroit, Mich., 5; S. Fischman, Yonkers, N. Y., 8; M. Meyer, Detroit, Mich., 9; John Laepple, Allentown, Pa., 20. For the Monthly—E. Kuelmar, St. Paul, Minn., 10; Ben Hilbert Jr., Hamilton, O., 20; H. Peterson, Eureka, Cal., 6; A. H. Lampe, Salida, Colo., 10; Henry Watson, Fall River, Mass., 6; Chas. E. Hager, St. Louis, Mo., 5; total, 111.

## MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Friday, Oct. 30, Twenty-third and Columbia avenue. Campbell, Alexander and Woody. Chairman, Mullen.

Saturday, Oct. 31, Lancaster and Fortieth street. Pader, Campbell and Woody. Chairman, Mullen.

Broad street and Fairmount avenue. Seidel and Alexander. Chairman, Durner.

## TO THE WAGEWORKERS OF PASSAIC COUNTY

Fellow Workingmen: Again the Socialist Labor Party calls your attention to the candidates it has nominated, in convention assembled, to represent the interests of the wage-workers of this state and county at the coming election—November 3, 1903:

For Mayor, JACOB H. SCHMITTER.  
For Sheriff, RICHARD BERDAN.  
For State Senator, JOHN C. BUTTERWORTH.  
Members of Assembly, EMIL RAUER,  
MICHAEL DURKIN,  
JOHN TULLY,  
FREDERICK KOETZGEN,  
HENRY PLANTZ.

The following resolutions, adopted by the same convention, are also commended to you:

Resolved, That there are certain truths which cannot often enough be repeated in order to be deeply impressed on the minds of those who are concerned in them. Among these truths is the truth that useful labor alone produces all wealth, and, therefore, by right, this wealth should be enjoyed only by those who produce it.

But in reality the very reverse is the case. A few idlers, who never produce a useful thing, enjoy enormous riches while millions of workers, who, by incessant toil, produce all this wealth, receive in return barely enough to eke out a miserable existence.

Resolved, There is nothing more important upon the wage-workers of this country to do than that they should fully appreciate and understand the magnitude and importance of the mission of the Socialist Labor Party. That party has come into existence as a direct result of the rapidly changing conditions of our industrial methods, and the mission that it seeks to fulfill is to revolutionize those

# TO THE WORKINGMEN OF HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Fellowworkmen—With the election approaching it is again for you to decide which of the parties deserves your vote. By the majority of workmen the act of voting is considered lightly. They will argue as long as they fare fairly, well what difference does it make which party is successful at the polls? This is a grave mistake. Your material welfare is beyond doubt affected by the political party in control, and no more important question for you exists than the question, Which of the parties deserves my vote and support?

The Socialist Labor Party is composed of and controlled by workingmen; it stands for workingmen's interest, and no other. It asks you as a workingman to vote for it and join it, because it represents your class and stands for the interest of the working class, which no other party does.

Production is now carried on socially. No one man can claim that this or that product is produced by himself alone. A finished article has passed through numerous hands. To carry on this production machinery is necessary. The machine with the ready agency of steam and electricity has taken the place of the old-time tool, which every individual could own. The machine is operated by the working class, and owned by the capitalist class, who demand profit for its use.

There are two classes in society: the capitalist class, which owns the tools of production, distribution and land, on one hand, and the working class, owning practically nothing else but their labor power on the other. This labor power the working class is forced to sell in order to live, to the owner of the machine, and the price of this labor power is regulated the same as the price of any other merchandise, which is handled for profit, i. e., by the laws of supply and demand.

Under capitalist ownership the working class is dependent on the capitalist class for a living. The capitalist is of no benefit to human society. He lives on that portion of the wealth which the working class produces and is robbed of, called profit, while the workingman drudges along in poverty on a mere pittance allowed him under the capitalist system, called wages. Under the capitalist economic system production is carried on not for consumption but to sell. Machinery is constantly improved upon and more and more is produced. To get rid of this product the capitalist scurries the world for new markets to dispose of his goods. However, these places remain markets only a short time, for in a short time, they, too, start to manufacture in an up-to-date manner, and those places instead of their being ready markets become competitors in the struggle for existence.

For a time the capitalist then finds himself bound hand and foot. He only produces for profit and to sell; if he cannot get rid of his goods he closes up his place and you are forced to suffer

in want and misery because too much has been produced.

A crisis of this kind is approaching now.

Having looked over the situation let us sum up, and find out the remedy for this anarchistic chaotic state of affairs. We have seen that the capitalist class owns the machine and the means whereby we live, but does no work beneficial to society. We have also seen that the working class produces all wealth, but is dependent on the capitalists because the capitalists own the means whereby a living can be made. The practical solution then is collective ownership. The machinery of production and distribution and land must be transferred to the class who produces all wealth, and the capitalist class be given the same option given the working class now—either to starve or to work. Or in other words, an economic system where the more there is produced the more will there be to consume, and the working class be transformed from merchandise into human beings.

This is the program of the Socialist Labor Party and it alone. It, of all the parties, stands for Socialism, that is, collective ownership in interests of the working class; while all the other parties, Democratic, "Socialist" and Republican, stand for capitalism, that is, private ownership, the interests of the capitalist class. You will therefore see that the way you vote is of more than passing interest to you, for if you vote for any of the parties of capitalism you vote to continue working class robbery; whereas, if you vote for the S. L. P. you vote to end it, together with the sale of yourself as merchandise. Your material interests demand that you vote for Socialism.

Cast your vote then for the following tickets:

## JERSEY CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—George P. Herrschaft.  
For Street and Water Commissioner—Harry Oakes and Chas. Gerold.  
For President of Board of Aldermen—Frank Campbell.  
Boland.  
For Alderman, 7th Ward—John Hosack.  
For Alderman, 10th Ward—Alban J.

For Alderman, 11th Ward—Neil Hemburg.  
For Justice of the Peace—R. Hartkopf.  
For Constable—Theodor Krause.  
For Alderman, 12th Ward—William Creter.  
For Justice of the Peace—Anton Unger.  
For Constable—Hermann Vulpries.  
HOBOKEN CITY TICKET.  
For Mayor—Julius Eck.  
For Water Commissioner—Arthur Mende.

First Ward.  
For Councilman—August Schroeder.  
For Tax Commissioner—Carl Topfer.  
For Commissioner of Appeals—Henry F. Schreck.

Third Ward.  
For Councilman—Henry Schmidt.  
For Tax Commissioner—Frederick Mende.

For Commissioner of Appeals—Abraham Herschman.

Fourth Ward.  
For Councilman—Carl Zimmermann.  
For Tax Commissioner—Philip Schultz.

HUDSON COUNTY TICKET.  
For Assembly—Wm. Thumme.  
For Assembly—Emil Silberberg.  
For Assembly—Adolf Bloome.  
For Assembly—August L. Fricke.  
For Assembly—Ernest Aiazzone.  
For Assembly—Tony Manzone.  
For Assembly—John Sweeny.  
For Assembly—Frederick Fortman.  
For Assembly—Chas. Schrafft.  
For Assembly—John A. Hohnhard.  
For Assembly—John H. Brown.  
For Assembly—Chas. Herrschaft.  
For Coroner—Nicol Gerold.  
For Coroner—Jacob Schwenk.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society meets every first and third Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street

**FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS**  
**An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.**  
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by DRUGGISTS in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND. Each Bottle Five Cents a Retail.

Established 1866.

No Branch Stores; No Agents.

Send Your Orders Direct to New York.

We Prepay Express Charges Everywhere.

Write To-Day for Samples of What You Desire.

**MARCUS BROS.**  
New York Custom Tailors,  
With a Perfect Mail-Order System, 121-123 Canal Street

To be smart, stylish and shape-retaining, clothes MUST be made to order, and to be well-fitting, must be made to the measurement of the man who is to wear them. Even the best ready-made clothes never fit properly, and quickly lose their shape and become "baggy." A man never appears or acts best in such clothes, and is unjust to himself when he wears them. We want to hear from men who want to break away from the ready-made habit and who object to the high prices demanded by most merchant tailors for made-to-order clothes. We have a splendid organization of expert cutters and tailors, and now do the biggest custom tailoring business in New York, simply because we give value, style and perfect fit.

**FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1903**  
We Have All the Styles in  
**Suits and Overcoats \$15 AND UP.**  
MADE TO ORDER, at

We send improved self-measurement blanks and full line of cloth samples, showing all that is newest and best in English Tweeds, Scotch Cheviots, Serges, Cassimeres, Unfinished Worsteds, Thibets, Vicunas, Oxfords and other staple and tested fabrics.

We made to order every kind of clothes a man wears. We take all the risk. No fit, no pay, is the Marcus Bros. way every day. Return anything not satisfactory and we will refund the money.

**MARCUS BROS.,** 121-123 Canal St., NEW YORK.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 12, 1903.



# WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty

Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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## PART II.

## WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

In order to determine this, an administration is requisite that shall embrace all the fields of social activity. Our municipalities constitute an effective basis thereto: if they are too large to allow a ready supervision, they can be divided into wards. As in primitive society, all members of the community who are of age participate in the elections, without distinction of sex, and have a voice in the choice of the persons who are to be entrusted with the administration. At the head of all the local administrations stands the central administration—as will be noted, not a Government, with power to rule, but an executive college of administrative functions. Whether the central administration shall be chosen directly by popular vote or appointed by the local administration is immaterial. These questions will not then have the importance they have today: the question is then no longer one of filling posts that bestow special honor, or that vest the incumbent with greater power and influence, or that yield larger incomes: it is then a question of filling positions of trust, for which the fittest, whether male or female, are taken; and these may be recalled or re-elected as circumstances may demand, or the electors may deem preferable. All posts are for given terms. The incumbents are, accordingly, clothed with no special "official qualities": the feature of continuity of office is absent, likewise a hierarchical order of promotion. Hence it is also immaterial to us whether there shall be middle stages, say provincial administrations, between the central and the local administrations. If they are deemed necessary, they are set up; if they are not deemed necessary, they are left alone. All such matters are decided by actual exigencies, as ascertained in practice. If the progress of society has rendered any old organization superfluous, it is abolished without further ado and dispute, there being no longer any personal interest in conflict; and new ones are similarly established. Obviously, such an administration, resting upon the broadest democratic foundation, differs radically from what we have today. What a battle of newspapers, what a war of tongues in our parliaments, what mountains of public documents in our bureaux, if but a small change is made in the administration or the Government!

The principal thing to ascertain is the number and the nature of the forces that are available, the quantity and nature of the means of production, the factories, workshops, means of transportation and communication, land—and also their productivity. The next thing to ascertain is the quantity of the supplies that are on hand and the extent to which these can satisfy the wants of society. As to-day the State and all several municipalities yearly cast up their budgets, the thing will then be done with an eye to all the wants of society, without thereby including changes that increased or new wants may demand. Statistics will play the chief role: they become the most important subsidiary element of the new order: they furnish the measure for all social activities. Statistics are extensively used to-day for similar purposes. The Imperial State and municipal budgets are based upon a large amount of official reports, made yearly by the several administrative branches. Experience and a certain degree of stability in the running wants regulate their gathering. Every operator of a large factory, every merchant, is under normal conditions, able to determine accurately what he will need during the next three months, and how he should regulate his production and purchases. Unless excessive changes set in, his calculations will be found safe.

The experience that crises are caused by blind, anarchic production, i. e., that production is carried on without a knowledge of the volume of supply, of sales and of demand and for the several goods in the world's market, has, as indicated in previous passages, caused large manufacturers in several branches of industry to join in Trusts and rings, partly with the view of steadying prices, partly also for the purpose of regulating production by the light of previous experience and of the orders received. According to the capability of each establishment and to the probable demand, the output of each is determined for the next few months. Infractions are punished with heavy conventional mulcts, and even expulsion. The capitalists do not conclude these agreements for the benefit of the public, but to its injury and to their own profit. Their purpose is to utilize the power of combination in order to secure the greatest advantages to themselves. This regulation of production has for its object to enable the capitalist to demand from the public prices that could not be got if the competitive struggle was on between the several capitalists. These enrich themselves at the expense of the consumers who are forced to pay whatever price is demanded for the goods they need. As the consumer, so is the workingman injured by the Trusts. The artificial regulation of production throws a part of the working class out of work, and, in order that these may live, they underbid their fellows at work. Thus the employer derives a double advantage: he receives higher prices, and he pays lower wages. Such a regulation of production by combinations of capitalists is exactly the reverse of that which will be practiced in Socialist society. While to-day the interests of the capitalists is the determining factor, the interests of all will then be the guide. Production will then be carried on for the satisfaction of human wants, and not in order to obtain, through high prices, large profits for private individuals. Nevertheless, the best planned combination in capitalist society can not take in and control all the factors needed in the calculation: competition and speculation run wild despite all combinations: finally the discovery is made that the calculation had a leak, and the scheme breaks down.

The same as production on a large scale, commerce also has extensive statistics. Every week the larger centers of commerce and the ports publish reports on the supply of petroleum, coffee, cotton, sugar, grain, etc. These statistics are frequently inaccurate, seeing that the owners of the goods frequently have a personal interest in concealing the truth. On the whole, however, the statistics are pretty safe and furnish to those interested, information on the condition of the market. But here also speculation steps in, upsets all calculations, and often renders all legitimate business impossible. Seeing how impossible is a general regulation of production in capitalist society, due to the existence of many thousands of private producers with conflicting interests, it will be obvious why the speculative nature of commerce, the number of merchants and their conflicting interests render equally impossible the regulation of distribution. Nevertheless, what is done in these directions indicates what could be done so soon as private interest were to drop out and the interests of all were alone dominant. A proof of this is furnished by the statistics of crops, that are yearly issued by the leading countries of civilization, and that enable certain general conclusions to be drawn upon the size of the crops, the extent that they will supply the demand, and the probable price.

In a socialized society matters are fully regulated; society is held in fraternal bonds. Everything is done in order; there, it is an easy matter to gauge demand. With a little experience, the thing is easy as a matter of fact. If, for instance, the demand is statistically established for bread, meat, shoes, linen, etc., and, on the other hand, the productivity of the respective plants is equally known, the average daily amount of socially necessary labor is thereby ascertained. The figures would, furthermore, point out where more plants for the production of a certain article may be needed, or where such may be discontinued as superfluous, or turned to other purposes.

Everyone decides the pursuit he chooses; the large number of different fields of activity caters to the tastes of all. If on one field there is a surplus and on another a dearth of labor-power, the administration at once leads to the equalization of forces. To organize production, and to

furnish the several powers with the opportunity to apply themselves at the right places will be the principal task of these functionaries. In the measure that the several forces are broken in, the wheels will move with greater smoothness. The several branches and divisions of labor choose their foremen, who superintend the work. These are no slave-drivers, like most foremen of to-day; they are fellow workers, who, instead of a productive, exercise an administrative function entrusted to them. The idea is by no means excluded that, with the attainment of higher perfection, both in point of organization and of individuals, these functions should alternate so that, within a certain time, and in certain order, they are filled by all regardless of sex.

A system of labor, organized upon a plan of such absolute liberty and democratic equality, where each stands for all, and all stand for each, and where the sense of solidarity reigns supreme,—such a system would generate a spirit of industry and of emulation nowhere to be found in the modern economic system. Nor could such a spirit of industry fail to react both upon the productivity of labor and the quality of labor's product.

Furthermore—seeing that all are mutually active—the interest becomes general in the best and most complete, as well as in the quickest possible production of goods, with the object of saving labor, and of gaining time for the production of further wealth, looking to the gratification of higher wants. Such a common interest spurs all to bend their thoughts towards simplifying and quickening the process of labor. The ambition to invent and discover is stimulated to the highest pitch: each will seek to outdo the other in propositions and ideas.

Just the reverse will, accordingly, happen of which the adversaries of Socialism claim. How many are not the inventors and discoverers who go to pieces in the capitalist world! How many has it not exploited and then cast aside! If talent and intellect, instead of property, stood at the head of bourgeois society, the larger part of the employers would have to make room for their workmen, master mechanics, technical overseers, engineers, chemists, etc. These are the men, who, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, make the inventions, discoveries and improvements, which the man with the money-bag exploits. How many thousands of discoverers and inventors have gone to pieces unable to find the man of means ready to provide the wherewithal for the execution of their thoughts; how many germs of inventions and discoveries have been and continue to be nipped by the social stress for bare existence, is a matter that eludes all calculation. Not the men of head and brain, but those of large wealth are to-day the masters of the world,—which, however, does not exclude the occasional and exceptional phenomenon of brains and wealth being united in one person. The exception only proves the rule.

Everyone in practical life knows with what suspicion the workingman to-day regards every improvement, every invention introduced in the shop. And he is right. He rarely derives any advantage therefrom; it all accrues to the employer. The workingman is assailed with the fear lest the new machine, the new improvement cast him off to-morrow as superfluous. Instead of glad applause for an invention that does honor to man and is fraught with benefit for the race, he only has a malediction on his lips. We also know, from personal experience, how many an improvement perceived by the workingman, is not introduced: the workingman keeps silent, fearing to derive no benefit but only harm from it. Such are the natural consequences of an antagonism of interests.

This antagonism of interests is removed in Socialist society. Each unfolds his faculties in his own interest, and, by so doing, simultaneously benefits the commonweal. To-day personal gratification is generally antagonistic to the common weal; the two exclude each other. In the new Order, the antagonisms are removed: The gratification of the ego and the promotion of the common weal harmonize, they supplement each other.

The marvelous effect of such a mental and moral condition is obvious. The productivity of labor will rise mightily, and such increased productivity makes possible the satisfaction of higher wants. Especially will the productivity of labor rise through the discontinuance of the present and enormous disintegration of labor, in hundreds of thousands, even millions of petty establishments, conducted with imperfect tools. According to the industrial census of the German Empire for the year 1882, there were 3,005,457 leading establishments, exclusive of commerce, transportation, hotels and inns, in which 6,396,405 persons were occupied. Of these leading establishments, 61.1 per cent. employed less than 5 persons, and 16.3 per cent. employed from 6 to 50 persons. The former are small concerns, the latter middle class ones. Through the concentration of the small and middle class establishments into large ones, equipped with all the advantages of modern technique, an enormous waste in power, time, material (light, heat, etc.) space, now incurred, would be avoided, and the productivity of labor would gain proportionally. What difference there is in the productivity of small, middle class and large establishments, even where modern technique is applied, may be illustrated by the census of manufactories of the State of Massachusetts for 1890. The establishments in ten leading industries were divided into three classes. Those that produced less than \$40,000 worth of goods were placed in the lowest class; those that produced from \$40,000 to \$150,000 were placed in the middle class; and those that produced over \$150,000 worth of goods were placed in the upper class.

The result was this:—

Classes.	Number of Establishments.	Percentage of All Establishments.	Productivity of Each Class.	Percentage of Total Productivity.
Lower	2,042	55.2	51,060,617	9.4
Middle	968	26.2	106,868,635	18.5
Upper	685	18.6	390,817,300	71.1
	3,695	100.0	549,346,552	100.0

The more than twice as large number of small establishments turned out only 9.4 per cent. of the total product. But even the large establishments could, with hardly any exception, be conducted far more rationally than now, so that, under a system of collective production, aided by the most highly perfected technical process, an infinitely larger demand could be supplied.

Upon the subject of the saving of time, possible under a system of production planned on a rational basis, Th. Hertzka of Vienna has made some interesting calculations. He investigated the amount of labor-power and time requisite for the satisfaction of the wants of the 22 million inhabitants of Austria by means of production on a large scale. To this end Hertzka gathered information upon the capacity of large establishments in several fields, and he based his calculations upon the data thus ascertained. In Hertzka's calculation are included 10,500,000 hectares of agricultural and 3,000,000 hectares of pasture lands, that should suffice for the production of agricultural products and of meat for the said population. Hertzka also included in his computation the building of houses on the basis of a house of 150 square meters, 5 rooms

"The power of emulation, in exciting to the most strenuous exertions for the sake of the approbation and admiration of others, is borne witness to by experience in every situation in which human beings publicly compete with one another, even if it be in things frivolous, or from which the public derives no benefit. A contest, who can do most for the common good, is not the kind of competition which Socialists repudiate."—John Stuart Mill's "Principles of Political Economy." Every union, every association of people, who pursue equal aims, likewise furnishes numerous examples of greater effort with no material, but only an ideal, reward in view. The emulators are moved by the ambition to distinguish themselves by the desire to serve the common good. But this sort of ambition is no vice: it is a virtue; it is put forth in the interest of all; and the individual finds his satisfaction in that along with all others. Ambition is harmful and objectionable only when it is put forth to the injury of the whole, and at the expense of others.

Vol. Thuenen says in his "Der isolierte Staat": "The reason why the proletarians, on the one hand, and property classes, on the other, face each other permanently as enemies lies in the antagonism of their interests; and they will remain unreconciled so long as this division of interests is not removed. Not only the well-being of his wage-giver but—through discoveries in industry, the pavement of streets and building of railroads, the forming of new business connections—the revenues of the Nation also may increase. Under our present social order, however, the workingman is touched by none of these; his condition remains what it was when he was first employed. He is not allowed to share in the fruits of his own labor, but he is forced to work for the benefit of the employers, the capitalists and the landlords." This last sentence is an almost literal anticipation of the words of Gladstone in the English Parliament, when he declared in 1864 "this intoxicating increase of incomes and power, that England had experienced in the course of the previous twenty years, 'has been confined exclusively to the possessing classes.'" Again on p. 207 of his work, v. Thuenen says: "The evil lies in the divorce of the workingman from his product."

More fully declares in his "Principles of Legislation": "Property divides us into two classes—Rich and Poor. The former love their property and care not to defend the State; the latter can not possibly love the Fatherland, seeing that it bestows upon them naught but misery. Under the system of Communism, however, all love the Fatherland, seeing that all receive from it life and happiness." In weighing the advantages and the disadvantages of Communism, John Stuart Mill says in his "Principles of Political Economy": "No soil could be more favorable to the growth of such a feeling, than a Communist association, since all the ambition, and the bodily and mental activity, which of now exist in the pursuit of separate and self-regarding interests, would require another sphere of employment, and would naturally find it in the pursuit of the general benefit of the community."

"Die Gesetze der sozialen Entwicklung."

and strong enough to last 50 years, to each family. The result was that, for agricultural, building, the production of flour, sugar, coal, iron, machinery, clothing and chemicals, only 615,000 workmen were needed, at work the whole year and at the present average hours of daily labor. These 615,000 workmen are, however, only 12.3 per cent. of the population of Austria, capable to work, exclusive of all the women as well as the males under 16 and over 50 years of age. If all the 5,000,000 men, and not merely the above figure of 615,000, were engaged, then, each of them would need to work only 36.9 days—six weeks in round figures—in order to produce the necessities of life for 22 million people. Assuming 300 work days in the year, instead of 37, and 11 as the present daily hours of work, it follows that, under this new organization of labor, only 1 1/2 hours a day would be needed to cover the most pressing needs of all.

Hertzka further computes the articles of luxury that the better situated demand, and he finds that the production of the same for 22 million people would require an additional 315,000 workmen. Altogether, according to Hertzka, and making allowance for some industries that are not properly represented in Austria, one million in round figures, equal to 20 per cent. of the male population able to work, exclusive of those under 16 and above 50 years of age, would suffice to cover all the needs of the population in 60 days. If, again, the whole male population able to work is made the basis of the computation, these would need to furnish but two and a half hours work a day.

This computation will surprise none who take a comprehensive view of things. Considering, then, that, at such moderate hours, even the men 50 years old—all the sick and invalid excepted—are able to work; furthermore, that also youths under 16 years of age could be partially active, as well as a large number of women, in so far as these are not otherwise engaged in the education of children, the preparation of food, etc.;—considering all that, it follows that even these hours could be considerably lowered, or the demand for wealth could be considerably increased. None will venture to claim that no more and unforeseen progress, and considerable progress, at that, is possible in the process of production, thus furnishing still greater advantages. But the issue now is to satisfy a mass of wants felt by all that to-day are satisfied only by a minority. With higher culture ever newer wants arise, and these too should be met. We repeat it: the new Social order is not to live in proletarian style; it lives as a highly developed people demand to live, and it makes the demand in all its members from the first to the last. But such a people can not rest content with satisfying merely its material wants. All its members are to be allowed fullest leisure for their development in the arts and sciences, as well as for their recreation.

Also in other important respects will Socialist society differ from the bourgeois individualist system. The motto: "Cheap and bad"—which is and must be standard for a large portion of bourgeois production, seeing that the larger part of the customers can buy only cheap goods, that quickly wear out—likewise drops out. Only the best will be produced; it will last longer and will need replacing at only wider intervals. The follies and insanities of fashion, promoted by wastefulness and tastelessness, also cease. People will probably cloth themselves more properly and suitably than to-day, when, be it said in passing, the fashions of the last hundred years, especially as to men, distinguish themselves by their utter tastelessness. No longer will a new fashion be introduced every three months, an act of folly that stands in intimate relation with the competitive struggle of women among themselves, with the ostentatiousness and vanity of society, and with the necessity for the display of wealth. To-day a mass of establishments and people live upon this folly of fashion, and are compelled by their own interests to stimulate and force it. Together with the folly of fashion in dress, falls the folly of fashion in the style of architecture. Eccentricity reaches here its worst expression. Styles of architecture that required centuries for their development and that sprang up among different peoples—we are no longer satisfied with European styles, we go to the Japanese, Indians and Chinese—are used up in a few decades and laid aside. Our poor professional artist no longer knows whither and whereto they should turn with and for their samples and models. Hardly have they assorted themselves with one style, and expect to recover with ease the outlays they have made, when a new style breaks in upon them, and demands new sacrifices of time and money, of mental and physical powers. The nervousness of the age is best reflected in the rush from one fashion to the other, from one style to the other. No one will dare to claim any sense for such hurrying and scurrying, or the merit of its being a symptom of social health.

Socialism alone will re-introduce a greater stability in the habits of life. It will make repose and enjoyment possible; it will be a liberator from hurry and excessive exertion. Nervousness, that scourge of our age, will disappear.

But labor is also to be made pleasant. To that end practical and tastefully contrived workshops are required; the utmost precautions against danger; the removal of disagreeable odors, gases and smoke,—in short, of all sources of injury or discomfort to health. At the start, the new social system will carry on production with the old means, inherited from the old. But these are utterly inadequate. Numerous and unsuitable workshops, disintegrated in all directions; imperfect tools and machinery, running through all the stages of usefulness;—this heap is insufficient both for the number of the workers and for their demands of comfort and of pleasure. The establishment of a large number of spacious, light, airy, fully equipped and ornamented workshops is a pressing need. Art, technique, skill of head and hand immediately find a wide field of activity. All departments in the building of machinery, in the fashioning of tools, in architecture and in the branches of work connected with the internal equipment of houses have the amplest opportunity. Whatever human genius can invent with regard to comfortable and pleasant homes, proper ventilation, lighting and heating, mechanical and technical provisions and cleanliness is brought into application. The saving of motor power, heating, lighting, time, as well as the promotion of all that tends to render work and life agreeable, demand a suitable concentration of the fields of labor on certain spots. Habitations are separated from places of work and are freed from the disagreeable features of industrial and other manual work. These disagreeable features are, in their turn, reduced the lowest measure possible by means of suitable arrangements and provisions of all sorts, until wholly removed. The present state of technique has now means enough at command to wholly free from danger the most dangerous occupations, such as mining and the preparation of chemicals, etc. But these means can not be applied in capitalist society because they are expensive, and there is no obligation to do more than what is absolutely necessary for the workingman. The discomforts attached to mining can be removed by means of a different sort of draining, of extensive ventilation, of electric lighting, of a material reduction of hours of work, and of frequent shifts. Nor does it require any particular cleverness to find such protective means as would render building accidents almost impossible, and transform work in that line into the most exhilarating of all. Ample protections against sun and rain are possible in the construction of the largest edifices. Furthermore, in a society with ample labor-power at its disposal, such as Socialist society would be, frequent shifts and the concentration of certain work upon certain seasons of the year and certain hours of day would be an easy matter.

The problem of removing dust, smoke, soot and odors could likewise be completely solved by modern chemistry and technique; it is solved only partially or not at all, simply because the private employers care not to make the necessary sacrifice of funds. The work-places of the future, wherever located, whether above or under ground, will, accordingly, distinguish themselves most favorably from those of to-day. Many contrivances are, under the existing system of private enterprise, first of all, a question of money: can the business bear the expenditure? Will it pay? If the answer is in the negative, then let the workmen go to pieces. Capital does not operate where there is no profit. Humanity is not an "issue" on the Exchange.

The question of "profit" has exhausted its role in Socialist society; in Socialist society the only consideration is the welfare of its members.

"What does Herr Eugene Richter say to this calculation? In his 'Irrelehren' (False Doctrines) he makes merry over the enormous shortening of the hours of work that we have held out in this work as the result that would follow upon the obligation of all to work and upon the higher technical organization of the process of production. He seeks to minimize as much as possible the productivity of production on a large scale, and to enhance the importance of production on a small scale. He does so in order that he might claim that the expected increased production was not practicable. In order to make Socialism seem impossible, these defenders of the existing 'order' are forced to discredit the merits of their own social system."

"Capital is said by a Quarterly Reviewer to fly turbulence and strife, and to be timid, which is very true; but this is very incompletely stating the question. Capital eschews no profit, or very small profit, just as Nature was formerly said to abhor a vacuum. With adequate profit, capital is very bold."

Whatever is beneficent to these and protects them must be introduced; whatever injures them must stop. None is forced to join in a dangerous game. If matters are undertaken that have dangers in prospect, volunteers will be numerous, all the more so seeing that the object can never be to the injury, but only to the promotion of civilization.

The amplest application of motor powers and of the best machinery and implements, the utmost subdivision of labor, and the most efficient combinations of labor-power will, accordingly, carry production to such pitch that the hours of work can be materially reduced in the production of the necessities of life. The capitalist lengthens the hours of labor, whenever he can, especially during crises, when the worker's power of resistance is broken, and by squeezing more surplus values out of him, prices may be lowered. In Socialist society, an increase of production accrues to the benefit of all: The share of each rises with the productivity of labor and increased productivity again makes possible the reduction of the hours of work, socially determined as necessary.

Among the motor powers that are coming into application, electricity will, according to all appearances, take a decisive place. Capitalist society is now everywhere engaged in harnessing it to its service. The more extensively this is done the better. The revolutionizing effect of this mightiest of all the powers of Nature will but all the sooner snap the bonds of bourgeois society, and open the doors to Socialism. But only in Socialist society will electricity attain its fullest and most wide spread application. If the prospects now opened for its application are even but partially realized—and on that head there can be no doubt—electricity, as a motor power as well as a source of light and heat, will contribute immeasurably towards the improvement of the conditions of life. Electricity distinguishes itself from all other motor power in that, above all, its supply in Nature is abundant. Our water courses, the ebb and tide of the sea, the winds, the sun-light—all furnish innumerable horse-powers, the moment we know how to utilize them in full. Through the invention of the accumulators it has been proved that large volumes of power, which can be appropriated only periodically, from the ebbs and tides, the winds and mountain streams, can be stored up and kept for use at any given place and any given time. All these inventions and discoveries are still in embryo: their full development may be surmised, but can not be forecast in detail.

The progress expected from the application of electricity sounds like a fairy tale. Mr. Meens of Baltimore has planned an electric wagon able to travel 300 kilometers an hour—actually race with the wind. Nor does Mr. Meens stand alone. Prof. Elihu Thomson of Lynn, Mass., also believes it possible to construct electromotors of a velocity of 161 kilometers, and, with suitable strengthening of the rolling stock and improvement of the signal system, of a velocity of 260 kilometers; and he has given a plausible explanation of his system. The same scientist holds, and in this Werner Siemens, who expressed similar views at the Berlin Convention of Naturalists in 1887, agrees with him, that it is possible by means of electricity to transform the chemical elements directly into food—a revolution that would hoist capitalist society off its hinges. While in 1887 Werner Siemens was of the opinion that it were possible, though only in the remote future, to produce artificially a hydrate of carbon such as grape sugar and later the therewith closely related starch, whereby "bread could be made out of stone," the chemist Dr. B. Meyer claims that ligneous fibre could eventually be turned into a source of human food. Obviously, we are moving towards ever newer chemical and technical revolutions. In the meantime, the physiologist E. Eisel has actually produced grape sugar artificially, and thus made a discovery that, in 1887, Werner Siemens considered possible only in the "remote future." In the spring of 1894, the French ex-Minister of Public Worship, Prof. Berthelot, delivered an address in Paris at the banquet of the Association of Chemical Manufacturers upon the significance of chemistry in the future. The address is interesting in more respects than one. Prof. Berthelot sketched the probable state of chemistry at about the year 2000. While his sketch contains many a droll exaggeration, it does contain so much that is serious and sound that we shall present it in extract. After describing the achievements of chemistry during the last few decades, Prof. Berthelot went on to say:—

"The manufacture of sulphuric acids and of soda, bleaching and coloring, beet sugar, therapeutic alkaloids, gas, gilding and silvering, etc.; then came electro-chemistry, whereby metallurgy was radically revolutionized; thermo-chemistry and the chemistry of explosives, whereby fresh energy was imparted to mining and to war; the wonders of organic chemistry in the production of colors, of flavors, of therapeutic and anti-septic means, etc. But all that is only a start: soon much more important problems are to be solved. About the year 2000 there will be no more agriculture and no more farmers: chemistry will have done away with the former cultivation of the soil. There will be no more coal-shafts, consequently, neither will there be any more miners' strikes. Fuel is produced by chemical and physical processes. Tariffs and wars are abolished: aerial navigation, that helped itself to chemicals as motor power, pronounced the sentence of death upon those obsolete habits. The whole problem of industry then consists in discovering sources of power, that are inexhaustible and restorable with little labor. Until now we have produced steam through the chemical energy of burning mineral coal. But mineral coal is hard to get and its supply decreases daily. Attention must be turned towards utilizing the heat of the sun and of the earth's crust. The hope is justified that both sources will be drawn upon without limit. The boring of a shaft 3,000 to 4,000 meters deep does not exceed the power of modern, less yet it will exceed that of future engineers. The source of all that and of all industry would be thus thrown open. Add water to that, and all imaginable machinery may be put in perpetual operation on earth: the source of this power would experience hardly any diminution in hundreds of years."

"With the aid of the earth's heat, numerous chemical problems will become solvable, among these the greatest of all—the chemical production of food. In principle, the problem is solved now. The synthesis of fats and oils has been long known; likewise are sugar and hydrates of carbon known; nor will it be long before the secret of compounding azote is out. The food problem is a purely chemical one. The day when the corresponding cheap power shall have been obtained; food of all sort will be producible with carbon out of carbon oxides, and with hydrogen and acids out of water, and with nitrogen out of the atmosphere. What until now vegetation has done, industry will thenceforth perform, and more perfectly than Nature itself. The time will come when everyone will carry about him a little box of chemicals wherewith to provide his food supply of albumen, fat and hydrates of carbon, regardless of the hour of the day or the season of the year, regardless of rain or drought, of frost or hail, or insects. A revolution will then set in of which no conception is so far possible. Fields bearing fruit, vine-bearing mountain slopes and pastures for cattle will have vanished. Man will have gained in gentleness and morality seeing he no longer lives on the murder and destruction of living beings. Then also will the difference drop away between fertile and barren districts; perchance deserts may then become the favorite homes of man being healthier than the damp valleys and the swamp-infected plains. Then also will Art, together with all the beauties of human life reach full development. No longer will the face of earth be marred, so to speak, with geometrical figures, now entailed by agriculture: it will become a garden in which, at will, grass or flowers, bush or woods, can be allowed to grow, and in which the human race will live in plenty, in a Golden Age. Nor will man thereby sink into indolence and corruption. Work is requisite to happiness, and man will work as much as ever, because he will be working for himself aiming at the highest development of his mental, moral and esthetical powers."

A certain 10 per cent. will ensure its employment anywhere: 20 per cent. certain will produce eagerness; 50 per cent. positive audacity; 100 per cent. will make it ready to trample on all human laws; 300 per cent., and there is not a crime at which it will scruple, nor a risk it will not run, even to the chance of its owner being hanged. If turbulence and strife will bring a profit, it will freely encourage both. Smuggling and the slave-trade have amply proved all that is here stated." (P. J. Dunning, l. c. p. 35.) Cited by Karl Marx in "Capital," p. 789, edition Swan-Sonsenschein & Co., London, 1896.

A competitor with electricity, applied to lighting purposes, has recently arisen in the shape of the so-called acetylene gas, which was discovered in the United States, by means of an electrolytic process, similar to that used in the preparation of aluminum. A compound is made of calcium and carbon, called calcium-carbide, which, in touch with water, produces the acetylene gas. Its lighting power is fifteen times that of the ordinary illuminating gas, besides being much cheaper.

To be Continued.

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**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

In 1888.....	2,060
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1902.....	53,617

**ELIJAH III.**

While New York, the modern Babylon, is making merry over John Alexander Dowie, a city rose near Chicago, conjured into existence by his wand, and at this very moment a farmer, Aman Schwerdt, living near Valparaiso, Ind., sells his farm, valued at \$20,000, and turns the proceeds to the "Restorer." These seem contradictory facts. New York, the city with largest opportunities for intelligence, sneers; while other people look on with admiration and self-sacrificing ecstasy; and yet others, animated with equal admiration, though not so self-sacrificing, fall into line in Dowie's industrial army, and rear under his command a manufacturing town in which they earn a living and lead decent, pure lives. Is New York right? or are these others right? Can both be right? They are. Most contradictory are the forerunning events of great social upheavals. As at the hunt, the bloodhound starts both game and birds of all descriptions, and is himself but the forerunner of the hunter, so with social upheavals.

The starting point to understand the Elijah III. episode, that we are traversing, together with the manifold phenomena produced by the "Restorer's" advent, is man. Man is a complex being. Material needs ally him to the animal; intellectual powers raise him to the spheres. The former quality is the basis of the first; the second quality, however, like the sails of a ship, has its driving effect upon the former. Man's acts are the result of these combined agencies: according as the one or the other predominates the individual acts. Social distress is working upon the people. The capitalist system of production has reached a point where all its prophecies of wealth are belied. Our people, in ever increasing numbers are, like game at the hunt, being started by the bloodhound of the capitalist hunter. They are driven from the lairs of their former confidence. Their conduct serves as an exact barometer of the degree of solidarity of their intellects.

Those whose minds are a blank readily fall into two main categories: those with whom the animal predominates, and those with whom it does not. The latter, see visions beyond earth. Their earthly having ceased to be of value to them; they relinquish them: they get ready for the "New Jerusalem": they are seized with a fervor, named religious, and drift to the borders of insanity. The former, those with whom the animal predominates, surrender the little mind they have: they become ready followers of whomever will save them the necessity of thinking—PROVIDED HE AID THEM TO SATISFY IMMEDIATE ANIMAL NEEDS. There is a third category under this general head. It is not a class by and of itself. It is the connecting link of the other two. That category is the sneerer,—the despoiler of man as an agency of intelligent salvation. Out of the ranks of these cynics comes the mob that went to take in the "Show of Elijah III.," and OUT OF THOSE VERY RANKS COME THE ELIJAHS III. THEMSELVES. It is no wonder that New York should furnish the mob: its the irony of fate, however, that Elijah III. should travel hundreds of miles to have the mirror held up to him in this city. No wonder he became furious. Possibly he never understood himself so well as when that mob gaped upon him with their cynic leer—the leer that says "man loves to be humbugged."

Coxey Armies, Salvation Armies, Volunteers, Sankey and Moody Revivals, and what not, down to "Zion Restoration Hosts,"—to the dust raised by the approaching social upheaval, whose infantry body, the Socialists of the land, are the architects of a new social system,

in which, not the cynic's material, "humbugged and humbuggable men," but the Socialist's material, intelligent and self-respecting human beings, shall constitute the corner-stone and structure—the Socialist Republic.

**A NEW APPLICATION OF "GRAFT."**

The Hon. Marcus A. Hanna has just enriched the literature of the social question with a new term, at least a new application of the term "graft." Elsewhere in this issue will be found the report of a conversation recently held by him in Cleveland with a representative of one of the most prominent corporation law firms in this city. Justly taking a gloomy view of the industrial outlook, Mr. Hanna foretells that within a year soup-houses will be seen in all the large cities of the country. The cause of that he declares to be the determination of the capitalist to stop construction and production. And as the cause of this determination he assigns the attitude of Labor in "foolishly trying to prevent a just share of its product reverting to the employer," and this attitude of Labor Mr. Hanna terms "Labor's greed of graft."

Let's turn to the census figures of 1900. Fifteen groups of industries are there quoted. Mr. Hanna's multitudinous lines of industry appear in a number of them. According to these figures, the gross value of the products was \$13,000,149,159. Who shared in this colossal product, and in what proportion? The census figures answer the question, tho' not in full yet clear enough for all practical purposes. Of that total \$8,367,997,844 are given as "net," that is to say, as profits gone to the capitalist, and \$2,320,938,168 as wages gone to Labor. In other words, deducting the wear and tear of machinery, the price of raw material (excepting Labor), etc., etc., amounting in all to \$2,311,213,147, there remained the sum of \$10,688,936,012. Of this total Labor's "greed of graft" received \$2,320,938,168, while the "anti-greed of graft" capitalist class took \$8,367,997,844, or MORE THAN THREE TIMES, nearly four times, as much!

But not even that tells the tale in full. Where do the \$2,311,213,147, which are deducted from the profits, go? It is not all "wear and tear" of machinery; it is not all the value of the raw product. A big chunk thereof goes to "etc., etc." What do these "etc., etc." comprise? They comprise "rent," "interest," and such items. And to whom are these "rents" and "interests" paid? Why to the capitalist class. On the same principle that the "good government" Police Commissioner of this city, stands convicted of having bought and sold from and to HIMSELF, the capitalist class, in many cases the individual capitalists themselves, pay "rent" and "interest" to THEMSELVES. Making a low estimate of the "rents" and "interests" items thus deducted from the gross values, it is unquestionable that the "anti-greed of graft" capitalist class modestly and meekly pockets MORE THAN FOUR TIMES the share of the product that "greedy of graft" Labor receives.

Thus the Labor factor in production, the producer, in fact, of at least \$8,367,997,844 of new values, and who receives barely one fourth of the product of its toil, is pronounced "greedy of graft," a grafter; while the idle capitalist class that produces not a pin-head's worth of value, and yet grabs about three-fourths of the wealth produced poses like Abnegation on a monument! Thus the wealth-producers plundered to the extent that a few months of shut-downs throw them upon soup-houses, have insult added to injury—to injury of being plundered, by the Hanna class of plunderers, they are spoken of by these as plunderers or would-be plunderers; to the injury of being grafted upon by the grafter capitalist class, the insult is added of being designated as "greedy of graft!"

Whether the issue be "municipal," "State" or "national," it is one. It is the issue of outraged, plundered, and grafted-upon Labor against the criminal, plundering and grafter capitalist class. Between these two the line is sharp. On the one side stand the embattled political forces of the Grafters, under various colors, that all blend in one and represent the buccannier's black flag; on the other stands the unbendable and unbreakable standard of the Socialist Labor Party, summoning Labor to crack the Grafters' class over the head with the ballot of Labor—the uplifted Arm and Hammer of Emancipation.

**A LOGICAL CANDIDATE.**

From the pen of the veteran political journalist, Murat Halstead, a series of four articles has been published culminating with one proving that William Ran-

dolph Hearst is the logical candidate of the Democratic party for President. A foot-note supplements the last article of the series, adding the word "Socialist" to "Democratic," and explaining that there are two sorts of Socialism—one "that consents to orderly methods and is capable of charity" and one that does and is the other thing. The series is remarkable; still more remarkable is the closing article; and most remarkable of all is the foot-note, which may be said to crown the whole.

It is true, Mr. Hearst is the logical candidate of the elements named and referred to.

To all the elements—and their numbers are legion—who see in the Trust an octopus, that must be destroyed, and who fail to realize that the only thing that is the matter with the Trust is that the capitalist class, who stole it, owns it and not the working class,—to all such elements William Randolph Hearst is the logical candidate.

To all the elements—and their numbers are legion—who imagine the Trust can be smashed, who, in other words, are sufficiently visionary to believe that civilization can be thrown on its haunches,—to all such elements William Randolph Hearst is the logical candidate.

To all the elements—and their numbers are legion—who are gullible into violent rage against "tariff protected Trusts," and into bending their backs for railroad, mining, street car, California ranches and other such self protecting Trusts of the Hearst stamp to walk over and become still more oppressive,—to all such elements William Randolph Hearst is the logical candidate.

To all the elements—and they are not few—whose Socialism is of the "charitable" kind practised by the Social Democrats, Boudjianeoff and Pollock, who, having charity for the employer, help him to injunctions against his employees,—to all such elements William Randolph Hearst is the logical candidate.

To all the elements—and there is quite some of them—whose Socialism is of the "orderly method" of fusing with Republican and Democratic politicians, as practiced by the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party,—to all such elements William Randolph Hearst is the logical candidate.

To all the elements—and who can count them!—who have not character enough to stand alone and want to be in a crowd, however wrong, provided it is heels over head,—to all such elements William Randolph Hearst is the logical candidate.

To the increasing number of demoralized voters—demoralized by the capitalist class, among whom Hearst is a member of "Senatorial rank"—and who, like the demoralized Roman plebs, or the demoralized slums of the days of Tweed, will eagerly cluster around the standard of him who treats them to circus, or fireworks, shows, and scatters pennies among them,—to all such William Randolph Hearst is the logical candidate, and his party is the logical party.

Let her rip!

**THE POOR PROSTITUTE.**

The sight of Seth Low and George B. McClellan—the leading candidates of the Republican party and of the Democratic party political wings of the capitalist class—on the subject of the "Red Lights" is typical of capitalist cruelty.

Prostitution is not an incident of capitalist society. It is not a "thorn," unavoidable to the "rose of capitalism." It is not a leakage, such as no vessel, constructed by man, can expect to be free from, man's works, being imperfect. Prostitution is not that in capitalist society. In the social system that the Low-McClellan class upholds, prostitution is a buttress, yea, it is more than that, it is a pillar, without which the capitalist superstructure would topple.

Without prostitution, all the intellectual medical and philosophical authorities of capitalist society agree, their much vaunted "sacrament of marriage" would be a heap of wrecks.

Without prostitution, all their intelligent alienists agree, the insane asylums would not be large enough to accommodate the applicants.

Without prostitution, all their honest statesmen realize, that the capitalist principle of using woman as a breeder of heirs for the capitalist would be shattered. Prostitution is a capitalist institution to which the Lows and the McClellans owe the very breath in the nostrils of their class. But prostitution, besides being a deliberately raised social institution of capitalist society, is a stream that the capitalist class feeds. To prostitution the capitalists point their female labor as a means to supplement its meager wage. And, the stream being started, it is from the capitalist class

that the bulk of the funds proceed to keep it up. Not workmen patronize the houses of ill fame. "Dust thou art to dust returnest" is a motto that the capitalist class paraphrases and applies into "From prostitution you draw your essence, return your essence to it"—and thither it travels both in point of their marrow and in point of their cash.

And yet in the midst of this campaign, what is it that these two representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties are vying with one another in? It is in outdoing one another in promises to suppress, and uproot and abolish—the "Red Light"!!!

A social pariah of capitalist society, the wretched prostitute is now being used as a pretext for mutual defamation by the capitalist candidates. Jointly, they, as capitalists, exist by virtue of the institution of prostitution; separately, they seek to undo one another by kicking her, and each seeks to mount into power by clambering over her prostrate, kicked-down body.

A vote for either is a vote of sanction for prostitution; is a vote of encouragement for capitalist hypocrisy. A vote for the Socialist Labor Party, a cross under the Uplifted Arm and Hammer of Labor, is a crack over the head of capitalist crime, indecency, hypocrisy and cruelty.

**PARTIAL TRUTH, ROUGHEST FALSEHOOD.**

A strike is imminent on the "L" roads of this city. The issue is the examination of the motormen demanded by the company: the motormen must be able to distinguish a letter three-eighths of an inch long at a distance of thirty feet, alternately with one eye, and then with the other. This is the way the company presents the issue, and the motormen, hampered by the pure and simple education they have been blighted with, allow themselves to be placed before the public in the false light of so partial a truth, which, looked into, is in fact a rough falsehood.

A motorman should have a good sight. His sight can be none too good. Upon him depend at every trip hundreds of lives, on some trips thousands. Nor can it be said that the test demanded of them is excessive. Yet they object. Is it that they are a reckless set, caring nothing for the lives of others? Is it that they are so reckless that they make light of their own lives, and care not to have that protected? Surely not. Their lives are as sweet to them as the life of any passenger can be to himself. It is unquestionable that the motormen desire the greatest safeguards possible for themselves and their fellow beings, the passengers whom they carry. Yet the motormen object. To what? To the test? Ill-starred, and untutored men that they are, they allow themselves to be placed in the false light of objecting to the test, while that is not their real objection.

The real objection of the motormen is to the miserable wage and long hours that they are forced to toil in order to yield large profits for Countess Anna to build her red marble palace of Chateau in France, and for the Interborough Republican, Fusian, and Democratic lessees to wallow in the affluence of the plunder from Labor. What the motormen really object to is that they have to consume their eye-sight by long hours, and that their earnings are too trifling to recuperate the tissue consumed. What the motormen really object to is that, held at the pittance they now are held at, they are thrown at the door of starvation if they lose their jobs. In short, what the motormen object to is, not that the motormen should have good eye-sights, but that they should be punished with discharge for the consequence of the crime committed upon them by the company, the killing of their eye-sight through inhuman hours of work and still more revolting pay. That is the objection!

Hampered by their pure and simple trades union training, the motormen have failed to place their reliance upon their class and its interests: they have weakly placed their reliance upon "the sympathy of the public." And now the company avails itself of the motormen's false and timid attitude. The company appeals to the public whether it wants safety in travel or not, and it ties up the motormen in their own net.

Rough is the falsehood of the partial truth that the company utters in this contest. Nor can the motorman break through it and reach his rights so long as his attitude thus plays into the hands of his fleecers. God helps them who have sense enough to help themselves. The motormen's issue is:

Labor is the sole producer of all wealth. To Labor alone belongs that wealth produced. If others plunder Labor, Labor's

sight and other powers will be weak. To have a strong sight and strong limbs, and not to starve after old age has worn out the body, Labor must stop the system by which it is plundered. To stop that system it must be struck against at the shop, emphatically voted against at the ballot box in step and tread with the Socialist Labor Party.

"In hoc signo vinces;" in all other signs, there is only defeat in store.

The details of Harvester consolidation by which thousands of clerical, i. e., "mental" workers, will be set adrift are now at hand.

According to a Columbus, O., dispatch:

"The International Harvester Company of America plans to dispose of not less than 5,000 employees. The selling agencies of the McCormick, Deering, Plane, Champion and Milwaukee Harvesting Machine companies in each State will be under one management, whereas in the past each division has operated its own offices.

"By doing this the company contemplates saving \$500,000 annually in salaries and office expenses. Provision has been made to retain 25 per cent. of the 'block' men. About half of the general agents will be retained."

This will give the mental workers mental work of an unusual character: it will enable them to cogitate on the beautiful workings of capitalism and the identity of interests existing between "mental workers" and the heretofore despised "manual workers."

The American Labor Union Journal, the organ of the American Labor Union, which endorsed the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, an endorsement that was hailed as a tremendous spread of Socialism by that party, is out with a bitter denunciation of Sam Gompers. It accuses him of joining hands with the Colorado division of Parry's Manufacturers' Association (the same Parry against whom Gompers pretends such hatred), for the purpose of destroying the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners.

The Eastern "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, do not relish this attack on Gompers. Being a decoy duck party, rigged out by the capitalist class, they consistently denounce as "union wrecking" any attempt to show Gompers' friendliness for and connection with the capitalist class.

The Western Labor Union Journal had better be careful. The Eastern "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, will get after it as a "union wrecker" if it don't watch out.

Parry is shifting his ground. He is now beginning to define the differences between "lawful" and "unlawful" unions. As the Colorado division of Parry's National Association of Manufacturers has just entered into a combination with Sam Gompers to destroy the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners in that State, Parry is learning the difference in a concrete way. A "lawful" union, according to this combination, is one that will help the employers. An "unlawful" union, on the contrary, is one that tries to help the employees, while aiming to abolish capitalism.

Apocryph of the discussion raised by "Railroader" on the causes leading to the railroad retrenchment, the following from the financial columns of The Independent of Thursday, Oct. 22, will prove interesting:

"\* \* \* And undoubtedly the reduction of shop forces is due in part to a desire to reduce expenses in view of expected dullness. Railroad traffic is large now, as we have said, but some railroad officers are looking forward to a decline and are getting ready for it. Demand has already fallen off in the iron trade, owing partly to the folly of some labor unions and partly to the embarrassment of investors. The effect is seen at the ore mines and the furnaces, and in the prediction that wages at the Homestead works will be reduced. Continued decline in the iron trade must affect railroad traffic.

"It is true that one cause, and probably the most influential of railroad companies' forces and of the suspension of improvement work, is not only an expectation of some general depression, but also a few signs of the beginning of it."

This is also the position taken by The People.

A wealthy glass manufacturer of Indianapolis, Ind., named Emil Bauer, blew out his brains. For several months the glass business has been in a chaotic state, and Bauer believed the country is verging on a panic. Acting under this belief, he committed the fatal act. If there are any workmen who believe the country is on the verge of a panic, we say to them:

Don't blow out your brains. Keep them in your heads, and use them against the damnable system that causes such terrible fears and the awful self-murders that flow from them.

"This is a free country. Any man can do as he pleases, provided he is not unlawful." That is the theory. What is the fact? Read the following from a news despatch and see:

"The Louisville & Nashville has issued an order against its clerical employees joining labor unions, and some fifty employees are now hunting jobs."

The "freedom" of this country is the freedom of the capitalist to do as his interests demand.

**Where Is Capitalism At?**

Amid all the conjecture and speculation as to what the economic condition of affairs will be in this country during the next few years, certain salient facts and figures stand out conspicuously. The first set of these facts and figures relate to commerce, industry and transportation. They show a decrease of imports for September, amounting to \$5,789,200 in merchandise, and a decrease of exports for the same month, amounting to \$102,214. They show that retrenchment—the reduction of forces and expenses—is the order of the day, and that pursuant to that order, iron and steel mills are suspending operations and reducing wages, while the railroads are discharging men and contemplating a cut in pay. The second set relate, mainly to agriculture. They show favorable October "crop condition" estimates, that promise large crop returns. They promise the largest crop of oats, the second largest crop of wheat and the second largest crop of corn ever harvested in the history of this country. These are the facts and figures that stand out so conspicuously. What do they mean? Where is capitalism at, according to them?

There can be no doubt that the first set of facts and figures are dark and foreboding, while the second offer an apparent ray of brightness. The decreased figures on imports denote an end of the great demand for raw material from abroad that characterized the internal development of the mechanism of capitalism in this country. The figures on export indicate an end of the great demand for finished products abroad which attended the external expansion of that development. The facts regarding retrenchment point to a recognition by the capitalist class, of the two-fold reaction of a movement so essential to their interests, and the necessity for preparing for the disastrous conditions that follow in the wake of such a reaction.

The figures on crops show that agriculture will do much to swell trade. But there is great doubt as to the part the crops will play in export trade, where, it was hoped, they would fill so important a role as to stem the receding tide of "prosperity" and save the country from the disaster which now seems unavoidable. A capitalist authority says, anent the crops and export trade:

"The matter of chief doubt has been, the part they will play in export trade. Thus far, the answer has not been encouraging. In July, our wheat exports were only 46 per cent. of 1902. In August, and again in September, as shown by this week's report, wheat shipments were much the smallest in more than a dozen years, with the single exception of 1895. In both months, export of corn was less than one-fourth what it was in 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, or 1900.

"A real crop shortage will always emphasize trade reaction, as it did in 1894, and conversely, very large crops with exceptional foreign demand, as in 1891, may check and reverse a movement of reaction already begun. Neither case appears to exist this year. Among the anomalies of the crop question are the facts that the wheat crop of 1894 was the largest on record to that date, notwithstanding which, trade moved adversely; whereas in 1885 the crop was the smallest in nine years—partly a failure—trade nevertheless reviving."

Early in the year much was heard of the large railroad facilities that would be required in "the movement of the fall crops." Judging from the curtailment of forces on the railroads, the capitalists no longer expect much from this movement. It looks as if they anticipated the decline in cereal exports, and no longer banked on them to steady conditions.

Taking it all in all, these two sets of facts and figures point unerringly to the fact that Capitalism in this country is at the brink of an industrial crisis that will endure for several years, once it is in full swing. Mark Hanna has declared that public soup houses will dot the country during the next year. And they are likely to remain with us for sometimes, if past crises afford any precedent of what is likely to occur in this one.

Crises will remain a feature of society so long as the exploitation of labor by capitalism continues. So long as the workman must give up surplus value to the capitalist, thereby being rendered unable to buy back all that he has produced, crises will occur. It remains for the members of the working class to end this exploitation and to secure the full product of their toil, thus placing themselves in a position to purchase all that they have created such and end the modern contradiction between production and distribution, with its chaos and anarchy, its misery and destitution, and its awful crises.

Twelve thousand copper miners in Montana are out of work owing to the litigation over the properties of the Amalgamated Company in that state. The strife and disorder due to private property in capital will not cease locally, nationally or internationally until private property in capital itself ceases. Until then the working class must put up with the misery and hardship attending it.

What has become of the anti-child labor agitation in the South? It was taken in hand by certain philanthropic bodies, aided by the trades unions. They have not been heard from in a long while. In the meantime the evils of child labor in the South grow.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I must have been dreaming all my born days.

UNCLE SAM—Are you making discoveries?

B. J.—It almost looks that way to me. Just think of it: When I struck with my fellow switchmen in Buffalo to uphold the ten-hour law, Governor Flower, the Democrat, swooped down upon us with the whole militia of the State and gave the victory to the bosses who were grinding us down.

U. S.—So he did.

B. J.—Then I went to work as a longshoreman on the Erie Lake, and Mark Hanna, the Republican, cut our wages in two; and when we struck he knocked the stuffs out of us with policemen's clubs.

U. S.—Too true.

B. J.—And then I got a job as a trainman on the Chicago & Rock Island Road, and when we demanded that our fellow men at Pullman be not treated as beasts of burden, good God, how didn't Cleveland, the Democrat, and Woods, the Republican, knock us into as many cocked hats with their soldiers and their gatling guns on paper, and how didn't the Republican Deweys and the Democratic Whitneys approve of these, their transactions!

U. S.—Indeed they did.

B. J.—Now from all this I had drawn my conclusions.

U. S.—To what effect?

B. J.—To the effect that these capitalists were a lot of scoundrels, who look upon us workers as their legitimate, beasts of burden, that had to be whipped blind if they roared or kicked.

U. S.—There are no flies on that conclusion.

B. J.—But here comes the puzzle—

U. S. (looking around)—Where?

B. J.—Right here; the identical Democratic politicians who browbeat us fore are now making speeches in which they say: "There is no conflict between capital and labor. The interest of workers are the interest of the employers. And it behooves us, who are employees to resist with might and main the lowering of the wages of the working poor."

U. S.—That's very loving.

B. J.—And the identical Republican politicians who shot us and helped the bosses suck us dry are holding the same language.

U. S.—The love of these people for the working class seems to bloom like the rose in June.

B. J.—Doesn't it?

U. S.—Looks like it.

B. J.—And aren't you puzzled?

U. S.—Where at?

B. J.—At so much love pouring forth from quarters that otherwise only pour down oppression upon us?

U. S.—Not a bit.

B. J.—Well, which is which? Are these Republicans and Democrats our real friends or are they our enemies after all?

U. S.—Don't you remember that Scotch terrier that snapped and growled at you yesterday when you called at John Jones'?

B. J.—Blast the brute! I could have broken its neck.

U. S.—Did you love him?

B. J.—Not much, I did.

U. S.—And yet I overheard you addressing him in these endearing terms:

"Good doggy, sweet doggy; pch, pch; come, come nice doggy!"

B. J.—What would you have me do? Growl at him and have him tear me all to pieces?

U. S.—Just what you did to John Jones' doggy is what these Republicans and Democrats are now doing to us. They have been treating us as dogs, using workmen to satisfy their pleasures, skinning us, outraging us right and left. Now comes election time. They want to get into office—a sort of John Jones' house—where they will be able to carry on their system of fleecing us, each side of them, though wanting to get there to the exclusion of the other, so as to have our whole hide to itself. But now it so happens that there are one hundred workmen's votes to those Republican and Democratic capitalists one, and we workmen are growing in their way, they need our votes to get in; they want to keep us from voting for ourselves and want us to vote for them.—Hence their present love. Hence we are now "good doggy," "sweet doggy," "nice doggy." Catch on!

The capitalist class is continually extolled for the enormous responsibilities its members assume. The Shipbuilding Trust proceedings show them engaged in dodging this responsibility; in other words, it shows them to be irresponsible.



## CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

## MORE EVIDENCE OF "SOCIALIST" CORRUPTION.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The city of Yonkers is graced or, rather, disgraced, by a publication called "The Labor World." This sheet, which appears weekly, is owned by a corporation. One of its owners is Dr. P. J. Bauberg, Social Democratic candidate for Coroner of Westchester County. He is also an assistant editor. J. S. Garity, another bogus Socialist, is editor, while G. Lehrner, also of the same tribe, is manager.

"The Labor World" claims to be devoted to the interests of labor and advertises itself as the official organ of the Yonkers Federation of Labor. It, however, appears to be devoted to the interests of the capitalist politicians and is their official organ, for one will find in "The Labor World," advertisements favorable to the enemies of labor and unfavorable to their friends.

For instance, one reads in this fraudulent sheet the following ad:

"Vote for Judge Kellogg. He is all right."

Now the fact of the matter is that Kellogg, who is a Republican, is all wrong. During the recent building trades strike in this city, Kellogg held me of the striking carpenters for the Grand Jury on a charge of assault. There was nothing in the case; a jury in the county courts finding the defendant not guilty. Yet "The Labor World" has the cheek to declare Kellogg "All Right." Bosh!

Another advertisement reads

"Vote for M. J. Walsh for Mayor."

The adv. doesn't declare Walsh "all right," but that makes no difference, as he is worse than Kellogg. This is the same Walsh, who was requested to appoint a union man for building inspector, but appointed an employer instead—a boss builder, at that!

Walsh is a Democrat. Right below his advertisement is that of J. J. Sloane, another Democrat and employer!

Thus do the bogus socialists, with their privately owned papers, "devoted to the interests of labor" and "officially" representing "organized labor," pull the legs of both the working and the capitalist classes. They are simply in the labor movement for business, and they are ready to ally themselves with the capitalist political parties whether by fusing with them or by advertising their candidates, while ignoring their own party members and principles, not a word about them being found in "The Labor World."

Out on the bunch! They are a gang of frauds and grafters!

Peter Jacobson.  
Yonkers, N. Y. Oct. 17.

## THE KANSAS CITY DEBATES.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The agitation of Comrades Vaughan and Knight has accomplished much good here in clearing up the political atmosphere and showing the difference between the S. L. P. and the bogus "Socialist" party. In all, twelve street meetings were held, with good audiences. The answering of questions was especially interesting.

On the evening of Sept. 24 members of the "Socialist" party were present in force. Some of them attempted to interrupt Comrade Vaughan as he was showing up the scabby record of the so-called "Socialist" party. They were emphatically sat down on, to the great amusement of the crowd.

The opposition was given an opportunity to attempt to refute the points made by Comrade Vaughan, whereupon an impromptu debate was arranged on the question, "Resolved, That the Socialist party has shown itself a traitor to the working class." Comrade Vaughan taking the affirmative and F. W. Knoche, of Chicago, the negative, with thirty minutes each.

Knoche did not attempt to refute the charges made against his party, saying that he cared nothing about the actions of individuals. Almost his whole time was taken up with apologies for his party and repeating the usual rot about the "bossism" in the S. L. P.

He charged the S. T. & L. A. with scabbing it on the carriage workers in Chicago. Incidentally, he made some damaging admissions concerning W. T. Mills. Among other things he said that in Chicago the Socialist party decided that they could get along without Mills. As this is the home of the Mills School of Social Economy, and Mills being the idol of the bogus crowd here, Knoche's admissions had a very frosty effect on the Mills worshippers.

At the conclusion of the meeting Organizer Howard challenged the S. P. to debate on the following night the question, "Resolved, That the S. L. P. is the only bona fide representative of the working class in the political arena." Knoche agreed to meet Comrade Vaughan on this proposition. When the time arrived for the debate on the next evening, Knoche stated that his voice had failed him, and offered C. E. Lattimer, of Seattle, Wash., as a substitute. Arrangements were then made for a two-hour debate, with the usual division of time. Comrade Knight acted as chairman.

Comrade Vaughan, in his thirty minutes' opening speech, showed the NATURE of political parties, that they were

the representatives of the material interests of different classes in society. He pointed out that the capitalist parties represented the interests of different factions of the capitalist class. He then made clear what was necessary to constitute a bona fide working class party, and proved conclusively that the S. L. P. fulfilled the requirements of such a party, and that any other party laying claim to be such a party, no matter what its mouthings might be, no matter how much it might parrot the S. L. P., could be nothing but a counterfeiter, a decoy duck, a bogus "Socialist" party.

Lattimer then took the stand for thirty minutes. He said that he did not deny that the S. L. P. is a bona fide working class party, but that it is not the only such party. He then proceeded to attack the S. L. P., its trade union attitude, and what he called its autocracy.

His whole effort was ridicule and misrepresentation. He lacked the candor of Knoche, and made all kinds of unsupported statements. For instance, he said that Geo. E. Boomer started a paper at Seattle called the Class Struggle, and was expelled from the S. L. P. for so doing.

Comrade Vaughan followed with a twenty-minute speech, pointing out Lattimer's inconsistencies, took up the party's trade union position, showed up the crookedness and scabby conduct of the "Socialist" party, especially dwelling on the actions of Tobin and Sieverman in the K. of L. strike in Lynn, Mass.

Lattimer, in his rejoinder, said that he did not approve of Tobin's scabby work, and that Tobin had been expelled from the S. P. in Boston. His further remarks brought out that he had been an A. L. U. organizer, that he was opposed to the Gompers-Mitchell brand of unions, and tried to make it appear that his party was also.

Vaughan had made the point that some crafts, through organization, had succeeded in getting increases in wages, but that the capitalist class, by reason of the perfection of its organization, had the power to add the increased wage to the cost of production, resulting in an increase in the cost of living, and that this was borne by the whole working class, organized and unorganized; that thus the boss could grant the demands of crafts that held a strategic position, as, for instance, the bricklayers, without reducing his profits. This was made clear by concrete examples.

Lattimer took up this point and tried to make out that Vaughan was not a Marxian in his economics; that he (Vaughan) claimed that the working class is robbed in consumption; that his position was populist. He then went into an exposition of how surplus values were produced, citing "Value, Price and Profit," to the effect that commodities could not rise in price above their cost of production. He endeavored to make a great deal of capital out of this, trying to make it appear that Vaughan was not in harmony with his party; that he was ignorant of Marxian economics, etc.

Comrade Vaughan, in his closing ten minutes, amplified this point, showing the increased cost of living in recent years in comparison with the few increases in money wages. He pointed out that when Marx wrote "Value, Price and Profit" that capitalism had not reached the trust stage of development; that prices of commodities were then kept down to the cost of production by reason of competition between different capitalists or different companies, whereas to-day such conditions did not obtain; that competition had been eliminated by concentration.

With this the debate closed. The chairman put the question to a vote of the audience, consisting of about 150, mostly S. P. members. The result was a large majority for the negative. The S. P. crowd have since been crowding loudly over their "victory."

At the next meeting of Section Kansas City it was unanimously voted to send an official challenge to Local Jackson County of the S. P. to debate the proposition, "Resolved, That the attitude of the S. L. P. toward trade unions is the correct one." A communication embodying the challenge was sent at once by a member of the Section to their organization, then in regular session at their headquarters. The messenger could not help overhearing the deliberations concerning the communications. It was amusing enough to hear their rantings. The result was a motion unanimously adopted to the effect that Local Jackson County did not want any more debates.

Several days afterward a letter was received by the S. L. P. from their secretary, stating that Local Jackson County declined to debate with us; they already once defeated us in public debate. Thus the organization has officially put itself on record as opposed to public discussion. In fact, the debates held were without the sanction of the S. P. organization. The secretary of their club stated to one of our comrades that their speakers did wrong in debating with us.

These meetings held by the S. L. P. have created much interest, and we believe, mark a new epoch in the movement in Kansas City. We have organized a class in economics, which meets every Sunday at 3 P. M. at our head-

quarters and reading room in Room 216, Sterling Building, Eighth street and Grand avenue.

Several hundred copies of The Weekly People and leaflets were distributed at these meetings. A considerable number of pamphlets were sold and a few subscriptions taken for the Weekly People. Fraternally, McF.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19.

## BOGUS SOCIALISM SQUELCHED IN GARDNER, MASS.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Our State organizer, William H. Carroll, of Boston, stopped with us three days last week, and it was an historical event for Gardner. Carroll's visit gave us the first opportunity to investigate a real bogus socialist or Kangaroo in action.

Well, to begin with the beginning, we held a well attended open air meeting with about 200 attentive listeners last Friday night, distributing literature, etc. Rain prevented our holding forth Saturday night, so we adjourned to what was intended to be a "Socialist" party meeting, called for the purpose of forming a "local" of that party in Gardner, which they did not succeed in doing.

Gibbs and Bokelund, of Worcester, were the socialist speakers. I am sorry for the so-called "Socialist" party, if they are samples of its talent. Gibbs has an oily tongue. As for Bokelund, his tongue needs oiling. I should think it would be full of blisters. I've met barefaced liars before, and some speakers who can talk and say nothing; but this piece of duplicity called an "orator" is the poorest specimen to expound Socialism and answer questions I've yet met.

We asked him why his party did not repudiate Sieverman, one of their members, for assisting the Boot and Shoe Workers, to get scabs to take the place of the K. of L. strikers? He answered Sieverman did that as a union man, and not as a Socialist. Ye gods! think of that! The party now assumes another new phase, or, a real Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde impersonation.

Comrade Carroll was bursting to get at him, asking ten minutes' use of the floor, saying he had the documents in "his bible," as he calls it, to prove this Bokelund a liar, as well as a fraud and fakir. The questions were showered on the poor fakir's head so swiftly he was nearly choking trying to answer them. It was a sight fit for the gods to witness. It was my first meeting with the bogus socialist or kangaroo. The old buzzsaw was ripping so fast, I felt like ducking my head a dozen times, for fear it might jump the track.

Comrade Carroll is one of the jolliest men I've met; but great Caesar! when the S. L. P. spout takes a hold of him, I would hate to be a labor fakir or kangaroo and let him know it. I would prefer to be in jail.

It is unnecessary to state there was no organization of bogus socialists or kangaroos formed in Gardner this trip. And I guess they thought we owned the town by our actions. We questioned them two hours. That meeting did us good. I hope it will be repeated.

Comrade Carroll left here to-day for Adams. He is a past master in agitation work. The S. L. P. can't help but knock out the bogus socialist party in quick order, if Gibbs and Bokelund are a good sample of its team work. I've not heard a word of praise from any one who heard them, unless it was a bogus socialist or kangaroo. This last name fits them nicely, especially when answering questions. But I doubt if any animal could jump as quick as this specie does from lie to lie. It is brains they want, and not feet, to equal there quadruped brother.

All of Section Gardner's members were on deck to see the fun, and throw S. L. P. projectiles of logic and fact.

J. Anderson,  
Organizer Section Gardner.  
Gardner, Mass., October 21.

## BOSTON S. L. P. HOLDS MEETING IN ITALIAN DISTRICT.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Section Boston, S. L. P., held its first meeting in North Square, North End, recently, and a very successful meeting it was in every respect.

North Square is the centre of the Italian district of Boston. Around this square are Italian banks, Italian grocery and provision stores, Italian hotels, and the square is the general rendezvous of the Italians throughout the State, when in Boston. A large crowd of Italians was, consequently, in attendance.

The meeting was opened by the writer, who introduced Comrade Bresnahan. He delivered a brief address in English, and was followed by Comrade L. D. Meloni, who delivered an impressive address in Italian.

When Meloni finished, Comrade P. S. Mareo was given the platform to call for questions from the crowd. Meloni followed with an explanation of the literature that was for sale.

Thereupon C. D. Meloni, Geremia Valeria and P. S. Mareo, all of Lynn, Mass., and several Boston members of the Italian Socialist Federation went through the crowd selling literature.

In conclusion, Comrade Bresnahan took the platform and addressed those who could understand English on the mission of the S. L. P., after which the chairman closed with the announcement that another meeting would be held Friday evening, Oct. 23, in the same square, at which Comrade Valeria, Meloni and Marco would speak.

Fraternally,  
Michael G. Power.  
Boston, Mass., Oct. 17.

## CONNOLLY AT ROXBURY CROSSING.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—One of the most successful meetings held

outdoors this campaign by Section Boston was held last night at Roxbury Crossing. Comrade Connolly was advertised as the principal speaker of the evening, and another meeting, to be held at the same place Nov. 2, was advertised by the same means. Red cards, reading:

"Arouse, Workingmen! James Connolly, of Dublin, Ireland, founder of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, will speak Monday, Oct. 19, and Monday, Nov. 2, at Roxbury Crossing, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. Note—Until recently Mr. Connolly was editor of the Workers' Republic, official organ of the I. S. R. P."

Comrade Connolly held the closest attention of the crowd for nearly an hour, pointing out the characteristics of the platforms of the various political parties, and contrasting the entire lack of working class interests in all of them, except the Socialist Labor Party's platform.

Comrade Fitzgerald was then introduced, and corroborated the points made by Comrade Connolly.

The chairman, Frank Bombach, also advertised the literature of the party, and called attention to the grand meeting to be held in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Boston, Sunday, Oct. 25, 230 P. M., when Daniel De Leon will deliver an address that is looked forward to as a treat for all comrades and sympathizers who are interested in the subject, namely, "The Burning Question of Unionism."

Connolly was again called to the platform, and spoke for almost another hour, answering questions, eliciting very warm applause from the audience, particularly when he made the "Socialist" Kangaroo comedians who were in the crowd ridiculous by exposing the senility of their questions.

There is no doubt that the S. L. P. in Massachusetts will come out of this campaign with a clean record, as usual, and with an earnest and thorough class-conscious force of workers, such as the party has never before had in this State.

Boston, Oct. 20. M. D. F.

## WHY? BECAUSE ANYTHING GOES WITH FRAUDS.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I attended the ratification of the State ticket of the "Socialist" party in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last Wednesday evening. The howls of these bogus Socialists shows how desperate they are getting for votes.

"The Boston Elevated R. R. is the greatest source of corruption in this State," declared Weepin' Jim the Army Bulder.

"I will allow you to pick out the lamp-post and I will promise I will hang myself to it if I would not make a better Governor than Bates or Gaston," said Cheap John Chase, the man who lied to a Lowell audience when he denied that F. A. Sieverman was a member of his party, or said he did not know.

My chief reason for attending the affair was to see my namesake the Attorney-General, W. J. Carroll, of Lowell, who was to speak.

Facts seem to point, as indicated by the letter from Lowell and newspaper clippings in last Wednesday's Daily People, that the bogus Socialists were playing cheap politics.

On Wednesday, Aug. 26, I attended a meeting of the Socialist Club in Lowell. As reported in The Daily People at that time, a young man took the floor and stated that he did not agree with some of the "Socialist" speakers and that it was wrong to discuss the difference between the S. L. P. and S. P., and while he favored the "Socialist" party he was not a member, but if they thought he understood the question, he might join at some future time.

I did not know his name, but recognized the same chap when he was introduced as W. J. Carroll, of Lowell, "Our Candidate for Attorney-General," at the ratification meeting. The meeting of the "Socialist" Club, of Lowell, after Aug. 26, was Sept. 2, so that, if W. J. Carroll joined on that date, he would have been a member of the "Socialist" party less than four weeks, when he was nominated in preference to W. Sherman, their one time candidate for Mayor of Boston, and a member of three or four years standing. Why?

W. H. Carroll.  
Gardner, Mass., Oct. 16.

## CLASS DISTINCTIONS IN POLITICS.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In an editorial of The Boston Post, Sept. 29, it is stated that no political party can be victorious as the representative of a class. To illustrate this statement, the Post cites the failure of the Know-nothing party in the first part of the last century, and the slave-holding class, or the Democratic party of the South. The Post also asserts that there was no class distinction in our political organizations to-day.

The Post is unfortunate in its illustrations and assertion. The fact of the matter is that the slave-holding class of the South was subdued by the capitalist class of the North, on the issues of free trade and protection of State rights vs. federal government, protection and federal government being favorable to the interests of northern capitalism, as opposed to the free trade and State rights of Southern slavery. The Civil War was a class struggle.

As to there being no class distinction in our political organizations to-day, this is certainly amusing. It is well known that the Republican party to-day stands for trusts and gigantic capital—that is, it represents the interests of the upper strata of the capitalist class, the Morgans, Rockefellers, et al.; while the Democratic party is anti-trust and the representative of small capital—that is, it represents the lower strata of the capitalist class, the small merchant, small manufacturer, small farmer, in fewer words, the middle class.

Why even the capitalist parties recognize class distinction in politics. Don't they offer distinctively "working class measures," "labor laws," and candidates who voted for them? Don't they appeal to us from the standpoint of working class interests and assure us that protection, free trade, government ownership, etc., etc., are measures especially affecting the working class, and according as we vote for or against them, will our economic condition be improved or rendered unsatisfactory?

Finally, we have in politics the Socialist Labor Party, which is born of the conviction that the capitalist parties, whether of the upper or lower strata, give the working class nothing but promises and appeals, and if the working class would be free it must strike the blow itself at the ballot box. No class distinctions in politics, eh?

The proletarian class is strong enough to defeat the combined forces of the Republican and Democratic parties, and establish the Socialist Republic, a republic of the people, by the people, and for the people. The mission of the Socialist Labor Party is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its capitalist classes on the one hand, and its working class on the other, and proclaim the Socialist Republic, a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor, shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalist now give the working class—the option to go to work or starve.

Every workingman and all honest citizens should support the Socialist Labor Party. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up in battle array, and when the time comes for the final test of strength, and the proletariat is educated, organized and disciplined, nothing can keep them from defeating the army of the capitalist, winning the greatest victory for the wage slave in the history of the world.

Remember the only way to shake off the bonds of wage slavery is to march to the polls on Nov. 3 as a class-conscious body and vote for the principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

Albert L. Waterman.  
Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 19.

## THE NICKEE IN THE WOODPILE?

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The fact that 29,000 railroad men have been laid off recently is not, in my opinion, due to any fear of an impending crisis or to any falling off in traffic. The winter season is really the rush time in the railroad business. It will be but a few weeks now until navigation closes for this season.

As I said, the business is heavy now, and the chances are, it will steadily increase during the winter. To-day all the trans-Mississippi roads refuse to let their cars off their lines, owing to car shortage, despite the fact that many thousands of cars have been built since last winter.

In Nebraska the Rock Island is short 200 cars daily in the movement of grain alone. Other roads are almost in as bad shape. The C. M. & St. P. and the Illinois Central are piling up grain in elevators along their lines, and must soon refuse to handle grain until they get the roads cleaned up. On the C. B. & Q. cars are being loaded at night, so as to lose no time after being received. In Northern Kansas the Missouri Pacific is congested. The Santa Fe could use 1,500 more cars in Kansas, alone, than are available. The C. & N. W. have in plain view all the business it can handle up to next summer.

In fact, there is to-day more or less congested condition at all important terminal points, and already there are embargoes on commodities to many points. Not the least significant item showing that there is big business in hand and in sight, is the receipt of orders for fifty locomotives, in one day last week, by the American Locomotive Company.

Why, then, all this cry of depression and the resulting curtailment? you will naturally ask.

To my mind, there are two reasons. First, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, there is great unrest among railroad workers. They want some of the results of the prosperity that the railroad corporations are enjoying. The leaders of the various railroad orders have all they can do to hold the men in, and the companies are going to take the bull by the horns before the winter business gets so heavy as to put them at the mercy of the workers. One result of the "lay offs" will be new agreements and new scales of wages, with possible reductions. The "lay offs" to the cry of economy due to depression, are relied upon to stampede the men remaining at work into accepting the companies' terms, with longer hours of work.

The second reason, to my mind, for the present action of the railroads, is to influence the elections this fall. The Republican party is more than anxious for endorsement this year, for the effect it will have on the Presidential campaign of 1904. You may think that the laying off of thousands of men is a queer way to secure that endorsement. Not so, however. The workers who remain will be given to understand that their bread and butter depends upon Republican success. Untutored as to the work-

## LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

H. G. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Many ways lead to Rome. Any means to draw the attention of the working class to its condition, its actual prospects, and its mission is good—provided the goal is never lost sight of, and the education be sound. Be in Troy on Dec. 10.

W. W. ALBANY, N. Y.—The reasons for the provision in the S. L. P. constitution, barring officers of pure and simple unions from membership, are given in the debate on the subject in the convention. Get the report. The Party's constitution is in the Party's hands. May be the clause will be repealed; may be not. One thing is certain, that the clause has done its good work. It helped to center the eyes upon one of the most dangerous sources of corruption and of weakness in a Socialist political body. Unquestionably many officers in pure and simple unions are honest men. Should the Party for the sake of these repeal the clause, the crooked union officers will find the clause still vigorously in operation. They could not come in, because of their record; and if they slip in, they will no longer be able to do what they used to try and often did in olden times, lame the Party's striking arm.

J. T. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Read last week's answer to M. T. L. Lynn, Mass. It covers your case too.

M. W. New York—Satire is a powerful weapon. No movement may throw the weapon aside without injury to its arsenal. As satire has its strength in the facts, otherwise concealed, that it brings home, only sound movements and thoughts can force the weapon. It were folly to leave such a valuable weapon unused because of the lack of intelligence of some to appreciate it.

F. K. PATERSON, N. J.—If an organization is pledged to Kangarooism, then, of course, no S. L. P. man should be a member.

T. S. D. NEW YORK—President Pierce of New Hampshire was a Democrat. New Hampshire later became Republican, and has remained so since 1860.

J. H. BOSTON, MASS.—You will have to get access to the files of the "Volkszeitung." It is well known that it published political advertisements of capitalist candidates.

T. M. C. CHICAGO, ILL.—That may all be. All the same the Socialist Labor Party cannot allow itself to be turned into an asylum for mental cripples.

ings of capitalism, told by their chiefs and the edition of their "labor" papers that their interests are identical with the interests of the companies, they will fall an easy prey to the machinations of the Hannas, Plattes, Quays, et al. I have personally known many railroad workers to vote as they were given to understand the company desired the election to go. They defended such conduct by declaring that the company gave them work, and the least they could do in return was to vote for what the company's interests demanded. To men ignorant of S. L. P. economics this insidious reasoning appears to be the soundest of logic, and the men will become victims to it again this fall. Railroaders.  
Jersey City, Oct. 18.

## THE RAILROAD RETRENCHMENT.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Lake Shore and Southern Michigan Railroad has discharged fifteen per cent of its employees between Buffalo and Chicago. This throws about seven thousand men out of work.

About 150 men in this town were thrown out of work. Some of these men have been working for the company for thirty-five years. It is thought by many that the discharge was done for political reason. A Railroaders.  
Collinswood, O., Oct. 16.

## LITTLE LEO'S METHOD OF RECRUITING.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—F. G. Leo, agent for the G. H. & S. A. Railway, at the little Mexican village of Ysleta, Tex., twelve miles east of El Paso, Tex., is a typical product of pure and simplem, representative of a class quite numerous in the order of Railroad Telegraphers, who has a by no means uncommon or unique means of recruiting additions to "Hank" Perham's band of dupes. He calls non-union members scabs, and threatens to "turn them in" to the division superintendent for alleged infractions of the company's rules, hoping thereby to bulldoze them into joining "our Noble Order."

A recent article on the Railroad Telegraphers in The People excited his Teutonic ire, and he sent a marked copy of the paper to the general manager, attributing its authorship to the writer and suggesting his discharge.

A "noble O. R. T. brother," a night operator by the name of C. M. Branch, now working nights at Longfellow, Tex., worked in his office, from whom he borrowed money, worked overtime without compensation and then reported him to the superintendent for not sweeping out one morning while Branch was convalescent from fever.

It is the O. R. T. way of forcing membership and holding it in line.

One writer in "The Railroad Telegrapher," with the instincts of a New Salem witch burner or a Texas Socialist beater, longs for the glad day when none but O. R. T. telegraphers shall be employed or permitted employment in these United States, but the approaching panic may

T. H. M. CLEVELAND, O.—And suppose the Social Democratic Mayor of Shelbygan had signed a resignation blank, would his party be any safer? Don't you know that his party sanctified the breach of trust implied in a candidate's refusing to resign upon the order of the S. L. P., he having signed such a resignation blank? Social Democracy sanctified such an act of turpitude when it took to its bosom James F. Carey, who was elected upon the S. L. P. ticket; pulled out of the party, so as to have his hands free to subsequently vote \$15,000 for an armory; and who, having signed a resignation blank, was called upon to resign his office. He declined. And he fittingly became a star in the Social Democratic party. Having put the example, the Social Democracy has "no kick coming" in the matter of its Mayor Born.

J. A. CINCINNATI, O.—Will you listen to a whisper? Few, very few, if any are the men, now active in the political movement of Labor who will cut any figure in near future. It is from the ranks of the remodeled Unions that the leaders will come—and they are being trained by the S. L. P. The experience that the Socialist Movement is making everywhere with the "intellectual" trash that it has attracted from the bourgeois camp will not be lost.

T. D. NEW YORK.—The statement was deliberate. The "Volkszeitung" has no use for a "Socialist party" except as a tender. How a tender? or why a tender? Perfectly clear. The vote its party polls is used to rope in advertisers. Its advertising agents go to advertisers and tell them that that is the "Volkszeitung's" circulation, because the paper supports that party. Some advertisers are taken in with the swindle. And there you have business. You will perceive why, under such circumstances, the paper needs as broad a party as possible. Principle is cast to the dogs. Hence the irreconcilable conflict between it and the S. L. P., which finally came to a clash.

J. E. DETROIT, MICH.—The theory of the source of value is Ricardo's.

F. F. CHICAGO; D. W. C. TACOMA, WASH.; T. W. PHILADELPHIA, PA.; C. B. VANCOUVER, B. C.; D. H. ALLEGHENY, PA.; P. C. T. YOUNGSTOWN, PA.; G. O. NEW YORK; D. V. F. JERSEY CITY; C. H. C. DENVER, COLO.; T. P. PROVIDENCE, R. I.; C. M. J. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; V. H. K. NEW YORK; T. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Matter received.

interfere with his fakir fattening plans and spoil "a good thing."

Fraternally,  
BROWN.  
El Paso, Texas, October 19.

## BAY STATE, ATTENTION!

To The Sections and members of the S. L. P. in Massachusetts:

The State ticket of the S. L. P., headed by Thomas F. Brennan for Governor, has been filed, and will go on the ballot. It is YOUR duty to see to it that the workers of the State are reached and made to understand their plain duty to their class.

Hold as many agitation meetings in your several cities and towns as you can. Make known to the working class the mission of the S. L. P. Expose the Republicans, Democrats and exploiters of labor and their satellites, the Kangaroo "Socialist" party, and the labor fakirs.

Push the circulation of the party press, which is a work of first importance, as once we get the mind of the workers considering our program, we have started them progressward. Leave no stone unturned to make the most of the situation.

Remember that this is YOUR fight, and that laziness and apathy on YOUR part is criminal to the working class. So move on, altogether and with a will, and carry to the workers of the Bay State the mission of their class. Show them that their only hope is through the Socialist Labor Party.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Meeting held at New York, Oct. 24. Secretary, 24 New Road street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**—National Secretary, C. A. Watson, 209 Dundas street, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**, 24 New Road street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Socialist Labor Party organizations, wherever an election is being held this year, are requested to telegraph the returns of the S. L. P. vote at the earliest possible moment to THE DAILY PEOPLE, 24 New Road street, New York City. In sending reports the vote of the previous election should also be given. Messages should be prepaid. They will be subject to press rates.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Oct. 23, at 24 New Road street, John J. Kinnally in the chair. Present, J. Hammer and A. Klein. The financial report showed receipts \$104.35; expenditures, \$97.87.

Communications: From Los Angeles, Cal., reporting Section meeting and steps taken to raise funds toward liquidation of the debt on The People plant; also about the California S. E. C. having sent out special circular to the membership in the State urging action in building up the Party press. From Connecticut S. E. C. sending financial report and asking for Italian speaker; also ordering five prepaid subscription blocks. From Rockville, Conn., about German speaker for local election and other matters. From Pennsylvania S. E. C., enclosing circular addressed to Sections in the State, with call for a general vote. From Reading, Pa., to the effect that a meeting will be held shortly, with speakers from Philadelphia, and asking for information on the matter of the Boudjanoff-Pollock injunction. From Los Angeles, Cal., discussing work done for the Party press and inquiring about steps to be taken next year. Consideration of latter point laid over until after election. From Troy, N. Y., reporting expulsion by Section Rensselaer County of G. Bleeker for having taken office in pure and simple union. From Detroit, Mich., sending for stamps and upon general Party matters. From Denver, Colo., as to publication of important article in the near future. From Richmond, Va., ordering extra copies of The Weekly People and commending the work done in reducing the debt on the Party plant. From Illinois S. E. C., urging that steps be taken to speedily clear up the remainder of the debt on the Party plant and promising that Illinois will do its share.

Other communications were received from San Antonio, Tex.; St. Paul, Minn.; Peekskill, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J.; Peoria, Ill., and other points, dealing with general Party matters, local agitation, etc.

The general vote to fill vacancy on the N. E. C. was then canvassed, showing 504 votes for Timothy Walsh and 209 votes for Adam Moren, many Sections having failed to send report. T. Walsh having received the highest number of votes, was declared elected, and the secretary instructed to notify him to attend the meetings of the N. E. C.

Edward C. Schmidt, Sec. Sec'y.

## CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting was held on Oct. 16, at headquarters, 256 1-2 Dundas street, London, Ont. Present without excuse, I. P. Courtenay and H. Wade. J. Pierce elected to the chair, and in absence of the recording secretary D. Ross acted secretary pro tem.

Minutes of both previous meetings were read and adopted.

Correspondence: A communication from N. E. C. of Great Britain, signed by Nell McLean, in answer to congratulatory greetings sent by N. E. C. of Canada was read and filed.

From S. L. P. of United States regarding Section application forms, filed.

From J. C. Becker, in British Columbia, relating the part taken by the Socialist Labor Party in the recent election. The communication commended the many fight put up by the comrades on the Pacific coast, and considered the prospect for the future good for the uncompromising S. L. P.; filed.

From J. E. Farrell, Sault Ste. Marie, with \$2 inclosed, and relating condition of the workers and prospects for Socialist agitation there; also requesting literature. There appears to be a considerable amount of fresh element in that place, and the distribution of straight party literature is necessary to the shedding proper light on economic conditions. The national secretary was instructed to send literature as desired.

From Comrade Wade, tendering resignation as member of the N. E. C. Committee; accepted.

Reports: Treasurer reported receipts, \$11.55, and payments, \$8; balance, \$3.55. Report accepted. Progress was reported in connection with semi-annual report.

New business: Notification was sent to Section London that a member be elected to act on N. E. C. in place of Comrade Wade, who resigned. National secretary was instructed to communicate with Comrade Lighter, of Cape Britain, regarding the work there.

Postage account of \$1 was ordered to be paid. The national secretary read the announcement sent to British Columbia papers regarding the Socialist party of British Columbia, and same was approved. Adjourned. D. Ross, Sec. Sec. Pro Tem.

## NEW YORK S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at 2-6 New Road street, Saturday, October 17, 1903, Comrade Moren in the chair. Comrade Ebert acted as secretary pro tem.

Financial report for September showed income, \$82.57; expenses, \$71.57; balance, \$11. The report was accepted.

Letters from Peekskill regarding speaker and from Albany relative to organization of section, were acted on. Ballot on nominees for State Executive Committee showed that John Scherer received 115 votes and Emil F. Wegener 109. The names were ordered sent throughout the state for election.

Letter was received from Secretary of State showing that nomination for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals had been filed; also letter from Jamestown, N. Y., describing conditions there. Answered. Letter from Comrade Santee offering resignation as secretary of State Executive Committee owing to pressure of business and lack of time through campaign work, was received. Resignation was accepted and Comrade Donald Ferguson was elected to fill vacancy. Adjournment followed.

Donald Ferguson, Secretary.

## MISSOURI S. E. C.

Meeting of the Missouri S. E. C., Poelling in the chair. Absent without excuse, E. C. Hager.

Communication from Comrade McHugh, of St. Charles, Mo.; O. M. Howard, of Kansas City, Mo.; National Secretary; Comrade McFall, of Kansas City; Minden Mines, Mo.; on general party matters, received, filed and secretary instructed to reply. Secretary reports that Organizer Pierson has started on his trip soliciting for party press and that money pledged on State agitation fund is not sufficient to defray expenses of Vaughn and Knight and same would have to be raised.

Thirty-nine dollars is pledged on Pierson fund and \$27 paid.

Verbal reports of State Organizer Vaughn and Knight received.

Financial report, previously on hand, \$6.57; receipts, \$1.80; expenses, \$1.65; balance on hand, \$6.72. H. M. Graber, Recording Secretary.

## WESTCHESTER CO. COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the Westchester County Committee, held on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 14 Getty square, Yonkers. Comrade Patrick J. Troy presided.

Roll call showed all members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications from the National Executive Committee relative to the financial condition of The Daily People plant, setting forth the necessity of, and suggesting ways and means of, clearing off debt on same before the next national convention. The organizer was instructed to lay this proposition before the branches, and urge immediate and persistent action.

From the State Committee, a notification to take a vote on candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Abelson. The organizer was instructed to refer the matter to the branches for action.

From C. C. Croll, of Pleasantville, describing local conditions, etc.

From Comrade John F. Van Tassel, of Valhalla, requesting a speaker for another meeting up there.

On motion it was decided that a committee of two be elected to go to Valhalla to hold a meeting, and to endeavor to organize a branch. J. H. Sweeney and Paul Wegener were elected for the committee.

Agitation Committees reported good meetings held during the past week in Hastings, Tuckahoe and Valhalla.

On motion, it was decided that the amount of 75 cents, being the shortage of cash on hand as compared with actual expense at Valhalla, be ordered paid to the committee.

The Auditing Committee reported inability to audit the books at present, owing to the pressure of campaign work. Report accepted, and the committee was instructed to have complete report as soon as possible.

There being no more business before the committee, the receipts and disbursements were then announced, after which the meeting adjourned.

Jacob Fischman, Sec'y.

## GILLHAUS IN PATERSON.

August Gillhaus will address an open-air meeting of the Socialist Labor Party on Saturday evening, Oct. 31, at corner Main and Van Houten streets. Readers of The Daily People and Weekly People, also sympathizers of S. L. P., are invited to attend this meeting. All members are requested to be on deck at this meeting.

Organizer.

## BAYONNE RATIFICATION.

A grand ratification meeting of the Socialist Labor Party will be held in Odd Fellow's Hall, Twenty-first street, between Avenues D and E, Bayonne, N. J., on Friday evening, Oct. 30. Campbell, Herrschaft, Klawansky and Boland will speak.

Come one, come all.

## SOUTH HUDSON MEETINGS.

Oct. 30—Monmouth street and Newark avenue.

Oct. 31—Boulevard and Zabiskie street.

Nov. 2—Duncan and Ocean avenues. Chas. Gerold, Organizer.

## NOTICE.

Owing to campaign matters, many notices, reports, etc., are unavoidably excluded.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.



## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKETS TO BE VOTED FOR THIS FALL.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

## STATE TICKET.

For Governor, THOMAS F. BRENNAN, of Salem.

For Lieutenant-Governor, MORITZ E. RUTHER, of Holyoke.

For Secretary of State, JOHN F. COYLE, of Lynn.

For Treasurer and Receiver General, FREDERICK A. NAGLER, of Springfield.

For Attorney General, JOHN A. ANDERSON, of Gardner.

City of Holyoke, For Representative 7th Hampden District, HENRY ST. CYR.

## NEW YORK.

## STATE TICKET.

For Associate Judge Court of Appeals, DANIEL DE LEON.

## ALBANY COUNTY.

## For Sheriff,

FREDERICK DUNNE, of Watervliet.

## For Coroner,

JOSEPH PETERS, of Condon.

For Members of Assembly, First District, HERMAN SCHRADER, of Albany.

Second District, J. M. COCHRAN, of Albany.

Fourth District, J. M. LONG, of Watervliet.

## ALBANY CITY.

## For Mayor,

GEORGE ELZE, of Albany.

## For City Treasurer,

CHRISTIAN MAHR, of Albany.

## For Comptroller,

LOUIS FREDERICK, of Albany.

## For Assessor,

COTTLIEB BRODRICK, of Albany.

## MONROE COUNTY.

## Special County Judge,

LOUIS HARRIS, of Albany.

## County Clerk,

AUGUST J. BERL, of Albany.

## Superintendent of Poor,

JOSEPH ZIERER, of Albany.

For Members of Assembly, First District, CARL LUEDECKE, of Albany.

Second District, ROBERT C. WETZEL, of Albany.

Third District, LEWIS BELL, of Albany.

Fourth District, BERTHOLD BAUM, of Albany.

## CITY OF ROCHESTER.

## Mayor,

HENRY ENGEL, of Albany.

## President Common Council,

JOHN C. VOLLERTSEN, of Albany.

## Comptroller,

CHARLES A. RUBY, of Albany.

## City Treasurer,

ANTON METZLER, of Albany.

## Judge Municipal Court,

ELVIN SCUSA, of Albany.

## School Commissioners,

MRS. ROSA BAUM, of Albany.

## MRS. BERTHA LUEDECKE.

## GREATER NEW YORK.

## For Mayor,

JAMES T. HUNTER, of Albany.

## For Comptroller,

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, of Albany.

For President Board of Aldermen, ELMER E. SNYDER, of Albany.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

## For Sheriff,

JAMES MEGARVY, of Albany.

## For County Clerk,

ADOLPH MURDELL, of Albany.

## For District Attorney,

JOHN BOYD, of Albany.

## For Coroners,

AARON WEINERT, of Albany.

## HERMAN BOITJER.

For Member of Assembly, First District, EDWARD A. GIDLY, of Albany.

## PEEKSKILL.

## For Supervisor,

O. B. LENT, of Albany.

## For Town Clerk,

EMIL MOTZ, of Albany.

## For Justices of the Peace,

SAMUEL FORD, of Albany.

## CHARLES SOBROWSKI.

For Receiver of Taxes, JOHN C. FOLEY, of Albany.

## For Assessors,

CHARLES ZOLOT, of Albany.

## GILBERT McAVEY,

JOHN H. LENT, of Albany.

## For Member of Assembly,

Third District, CHARLES C. CROLLY, of Albany.

## RENSSELAER COUNTY.

## For County Judge,

VICTOR W. SMITH, of Albany.

## For Sheriff,

LEWIS F. ALRUTZ, of Albany.

For Auditing Superintendent of the Poor, JOSEPH FARANI, of Albany.

For Coroner, First District, CHARLES BRICKNER. Third District, ROBERT C. JOHNSON.

For Member of Assembly, First District, GEORGE F. BUSSEY. Second District, OTTO J. ZEISER. Third District, HENRY STASIUS.

## CITY OF RENSSELAER.

## For Mayor,

HENRY STASIUS, of Albany.

## For City Treasurer,

JOHN BLEEKER, of Albany.

## For City Judge,

JEFFREY G. GRANNELL, of Albany.

## For Supervisor,

First District, JOHN V. WARD, of Albany.

Second District, PHILIP HAM, of Albany.

Third District, JAMES R. GEARY, of Albany.

## CITY OF TROY.

## For Mayor,

FRANK E. PASSONNO, of Albany.

## For Comptroller,

JOSEPH ZEISER, of Albany.

## For City Treasurer,

NORMAN S. BURNHAM, of Albany.

For President of Common Council, LAWRENCE A. BOLAND, of Albany.

## For Assessors,

ADAM WILDERMUTH, of Albany.

## HERMAN HUTTMAN.

For Supervisors, First Ward, NATAL VADALA, of Albany.

Eighth Ward, PATRICK E. DE LEE, of Albany.

Eleventh Ward, TIMOTHY A. DE VANE, of Albany.

## For Aldermen,

Fourth Ward, SAMUEL P. SHAW, of Albany.

Eleventh Ward, ANTONIO CUOCO, of Albany.

## CITY OF WATERVLIET.

## For School Commissioner,

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, of Albany.

## For Supervisors,

First District, O. P. LONG, of Albany.

Second District, JOSEPH DUFFY, of Albany.

## SCHENECTADY.

For Justices of the Supreme Court, JOHN E. WALLACE, of Albany.

Schenectady, ARTHUR PLAYFORD, of Albany.

For Member of Assembly, CHARLES B. GYATT, of Albany.

For County Clerk, JAMES T. NOONAN, of Albany.

For County Treasurer, CHARLES HOUCK, of Albany.

For Coroner, CHRISTIAN SIDMYRE, of Albany.

For Mayor, JOHN J. HANLON, of Albany.

For City Treasurer, AUGUST MICHELS, of Albany.

For Comptroller, JULIUS TIMMOY, of Albany.

For City Judge, EVERETT L. LAKE, of Albany.

For Police Justice, MAX STERN, of Albany.

For Assessor, OSCAR HEIDER, of Albany.

For Aldermen, First Ward, HENRY KRUSE, of Albany.

Second Ward, JOSEPH S. WEINBERG, of Albany.

Third Ward, MATTHEW MOLLOY, of Albany.

Fourth Ward, PETER ANDERSON, of Albany.

Sixth Ward, PATRICK COYNE, of Albany.

Seventh Ward, ANTHONY WAGNER, of Albany.

Eighth Ward, HENRY EISENACH, of Albany.

Ninth Ward, EDWARD SCHRECK, of Albany.

Tenth Ward, CHARLES BERKER, of Albany.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

## For Sheriff,

PATRICK J. TROY, of Albany.

## For Coroner,

ALBERT SWANSON, of Albany.

For Senator, Twenty-second District, EDWARD MCCORMICK, of Albany.

For Member of Assembly, JACOB FISCHMAN, of Albany.

## CITY OF YONKERS.

## For Mayor,

JOSEPH H. SWEENEY, of Albany.

## For City Judge,

RICHARD W. GAFFNEY, of Albany.

For Justice of the Peace, PAUL H. GARNJOST, of Albany.

For Aldermen, First Ward, EBER FORBES, of Albany.

Second Ward, PETER JACOBSON, of Albany.

Fourth Ward, ABRAHAM STIGLITZ, of Albany.

Fifth Ward, OWEN CARRAHER, of Albany.

Sixth Ward, WILLIAM BREITHACK, of Albany.

Seventh Ward, ANTHONY SCHWEG-ERMAN, of Albany.

## For Supervisors,

Fifth Ward, HAROLD JONES, of Albany.

Sixth Ward, JOHN J. MANTON, of Albany.

Seventh Ward, THOMAS BAIRD, of Albany.

## OHIO.

## STATE TICKET.

## For Governor,

JOHN D. GOERKE, of Albany.

For Lieutenant-Governor, DAVID F. CROXIN, of Albany.

For Auditor of State, WM. GARRITY, of Albany.

For Treasurer of State, JOHN H. T. JUERGENSEN, of Albany.